The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3257. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

NEWS FROM NASHVILLE TO FRIDAY.

The Enemy Reported to be Concentrating at Chattanooga.

The Evacuation of Columbus Confirmed.

Prevalence of Loyal Sentiment in Tennessee.

THE UNION MEN TO BE ARMED.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 1.

News from Nashville, dated yesterday, has been received. The enemy is retreating toward the Tennessee River.

The outposts of our forces are ten miles on the Memphis Railroad. [Probably the Memphis and Ohio Railroad.]

By means of steamers which passed above the broken lock on the Green River, at Bowling Green, a means of transportation has been re-established for our troops.

It is stated that the rebels have evacuated Columbus.

A body is said to be concentrating at Chattanoogo, [in the Southern part of the State,]

A great change has already occurred in the political feeling of the people of Tennessee. The War Department has authorized the raising and arming of volunteer troops in that State. The indications are that a large force of loyal Tennesseeans will soon be under arms to aid the United States forces.

The policy of the Government is energetically directed toward supporting the loyal feeling in the Southwestern States, and placing them in the attitude of resistance to the rebel authority. Abundant evidence is afforded that a truly loyal feeling exists, which, although for some time overpowered and silenced, is now ready to avail itself of the presence of the United States forces for its manifestation in meeting the enemy in battle.

THE OCCUPATION OF NASHVILLE.

Correspondence of the Chicago Post.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1862.

The evacuation of Nashville by the rebel forces and its occupation by National troops is no longer a matter of conjecture. From Col. J. D. WEBSTER, who arrived here from Fort Donelson to-day, I learn that before he left Donelson couriers arrived there announcing the entrance of the advance of Gen. BUELL's army into the capitol of Tennessee. The rebel army has departed, and about one-half the inhabitants had followed their example. Most of the business houses were closed, only a clerk or porter being left to look after the goods, wares and merchandise. The chief reason of this exodus of the business population is presumed to have been an apprehension of their inability to get away when once our army should be in possession. The oath of allegiance, which would restore them to the condition of good and loyal citizens of the republic, contains a clause to the effect that they have not furnished material aid to the rebellion. Probably very few of them could take such an oath.

The rebel army, retreating from Bowling Green, made a singularly brief stay in Nashville. Before leaving the city behind them, however, they destroyed, or attempted to destroy, both the railway bridge and the costly wire bridge across the Cumberland. In regard to the former, however, they did not wholly succeed. The draw was swung in the centre of the river; they set fire to one end of it, but the flames failed to burn only a small portion of it. The other bridge was totally destroyed, together with a considerable quantity of artillery which the rebels could not carry with them in their flight. The pursuing forces of Gen. BUELL were in unpleasantly close proximity

The saving of the railroad bridge was owing, it is stated, to the action of the citizens of Nashville, who protested most vehemently against this wanton destruction of their fine bridges. The railway bridge will be repaired, and the road between Nashville and Louisville will soon again be in operation.

The rebel remnants, commanded by A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON, retreated to Murfreesboro, (not Columbia, as first reported,) on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway, some 30 or 40 miles northeast of Nashville. There, it is presumed, they will make a stand. Their number does not exceed 20,000, and, added to the demoralization of their late discomfitures, they are believed to be deficient in artillery. Murfreesboro is by nature a strong position, and has the advantage to the rebels of being away from any stream which can be ascended by our gunboats, of which they have a wholesome terror. It is doubted in military circles, however, whether they will attempt to fortify at Murfreesboro, or continue their retreat to some point further south, (probably Stevenson, Ala.,) where a new base of operations can better be established.

FROM COMMODORE FOOTE.

CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 28.

A dispatch just received from Lieut. Commanding BEYARD says that the gunboat *Cairo* preceded Gen. NELSON's arrival at Nashville with his brigade, amid the waving of handkerchiefs.

I will send the dispatch with further particulars.

A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer.

THE SIEGE OF FORT DONELSON.

REPORT OF COL. J. D. WEBSTER, CHIEF OF ENGINEER STAFF.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT WEST TENNESSEE, }
FORT DONELSON, Feb. 22, 1862. }

Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding:

The preparations made by the enemy for the defense of this position were very extensive. A complete and accurate survey of the works and vicinity would require more means and time than can now be commanded.

The water batteries, upper and lower, which were intended to subserve the primary object of the position—the control of the river navigation—were well located for the purpose. At the lower and principal one, were mounted nine pieces—eight 32-pound guns and a 10-inch columbiad. At the upper, one gun of the exterior form and dimensions of a 10-inch columbiad, but bored as a 32-pounder and rifled; also two 32-pounder carronades.

Both these batteries are sunken or excavated in the hill side. In the lower one, strong traverses are left between the guns, to secure them against an infilading fire. The elevation above the water—say thirty feet at the time of the gunboat attack—gave them a fine command of the river, and made the task of attacking them in front an arduous one. The range of the guns in use, was, however, quite limited.

[The report is accompanied by a diagram of the works. A small portion of the report which is here omitted is devoted to explanation of the diagram. The outworks, rested at either extremity upon creeks impassable on account of back-water from the river.]

These defences consisted in the main of what have come to be called rifle-pits—hollow ditches, the earth from which is thrown to the point affording shelter from the fire of the attack.

The strength of the profile of this work, which had evidently been very hastily executed, varied at different points.

Along the front of this exterior line, the trees had been felled, and the brush cut and bent over, breast high, making a wide *abatis*, very difficult to pass through. The lines run along a ridge, cut through by several ravines, running toward the river. The hill-sides rise by abrupt ascents to a height of perhaps seventy-five or eighty feet.

Our army approached the place with very little knowledge of its topography. Our first line of battle was formed on the 12th inst., in some open fields opposite the enemy's centre. On the 13th, we were established on a line of heights in general parallelism with the enemy's outworks, and extending a distance of over three miles.

Various elevations and spurs of the hills afforded positions for our artillery, from which we annoyed the enemy, but which were not of such commanding character as to enable us to achieve decisive results. The ranges were long, and the thick woods prevented clear sight.

During the next two days our lines were gradually extended to the right and left. Our skirmishers, thrown out in front, keeping up an active, and as we since learn, effective fire on the enemy's outworks.

On the 13th a gallant charge was made against the enemy on our right, and was probably only prevented from being successful by the fall of the Colonel leading it, who was severely wounded.

Up to the 15th, our operations had been chiefly those of investment; but we had not gained a position from which our artillery could be advantageously used against the main fort.

On the 15th, the enemy seeming to grow uncomfortable under the constricting process, came out of his intrenchments and attacked our right with great force and determination, achieving considerable success in the forenoon. This active movement necessitated active retaliation. On the left wing an attack was ordered on the outworks, and the right was reinforced and ordered to retake the ground lost in the morning.

How well both orders were executed need not here be stated. On the right our former position was taken and passed, and on the left a successful assault gave us possession of a position within the enemy's lines, and opened the way to a still better one, which nightfall alone prevented us from occupying with our rifled artillery, which would readily have commanded the enemy's main works.

This repulse from the ground so hardly won in the forenoon, and probably still more, our possession of a vantage ground within their lines, induced the enemy to capitulate on the morning of the 16th.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, General, your obedient servant, J. D. WEBSTER, Colonel Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDER OF GEN. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, }
DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.—The Brigadier-General commanding the Division congratulates the troops under his command on the recent brilliant successes of our arms at this place, which led to the unconditional surrender of the enemy on the 16th inst., and to which they contributed in no small degree. He hopes everything for the future from their conduct on this occasion. He begs to request that the brigade and regimental commanders, every officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier, to accept his warmest thanks for their gallantry and good conduct under fire, and their patient endurance without a murmur of the inclement weather to which they were exposed for several days and nights in succession, without shelter or fire, and with limited food.

Whilst every regiment did its duty in the most praiseworthy manner, yet it has been the good fortune of a portion of the command from the accident of service to claim especial notice, without in the slightest degree detracting from the merits of any one, to wit: BIBER's Sharpshooters, (Lieut.-Col. COMPTON,) Major CAVENDER's three batteries of Parrott Guns, and the Second Iowa Regiment, (Col. TUFFLE,)—the last more particularly, for its successful assault on the enemy's breastworks on the afternoon of the 15th inst.

To the officers of the medical staff too high praise cannot be awarded for their zealous attention to duty, both under the fire and in the hospitals.

In his official report the Brigadier-General Commanding will endeavor to do exact justice to all.

By order of Brig.-Gen. C. F. SMITH.
THOMAS J. NEWSHAM, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE PRISONERS.

The Louisville *Journal*, of Tuesday, notices the arrival at Jeffersonville of Gen. BUCKNER and other officers taken prisoners at Fort Donelson, and says:

"At the railroad depot in Jeffersonville, Col. DENT, who was in command of the Provost Guard, conversed freely with the prisoners, many of whom made him the bearer of messages and other favors to their friends in this city. Many of the prisoners were disposed to enter complaint because they were not permitted to visit their friends in this city while on their way to their place of confinement. Gen. BUCKNER expressed the opinion, unreservedly, that he owed his captivity to the folly of Gen. PILLOW. The commanders of the rebel forces at Fort Donelson agreed upon a plan of retreat, after they became satisfied they could not win the battle. PILLOW, with his forces, was to cut his way through the right flank of the Federal forces, and, at a given period, was to signal Gen. BUCKNER, who was to attempt a similar feat. PILLOW succeeded partially, but in the weakness of his joy over his supposed escape, neglected the signals, and set about telegraphing a report southward that he had won a great victory. In that deluding his rebel friends, for he was driven back to his old quarters, and only escaped by stealing out after night-fall.

Gen. BUCKNER states that the opportunity was tendered him and his staff to make their escape with Gens. FLOYD and PILLOW, and the plan was submitted to the officers. After consultation, they, with a single exception, determined to share the fate of their men. We blush to make the admission, but it was our quondam friend, DICK WINTERSMITH, who proposed to sacrifice the men and save the officers. DICK, it should be remembered, was himself an officer. It is useless to add that he escaped.

Gen. BUCKNER expressed the opinion that the rebels would not make a stand at Nashville.

Capt. WALKER, the commander of the company who had been detailed to guard the prisoners, says the rebel officers, notwithstanding they had been generously permitted to retain their side arms, formed a plan to take possession of the boat, on Sunday night, a short distance below the city. It was discovered, however, and its consummation prevented by the vigilance of Capt. WALKER.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Returning Prisoners Detained by the Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 28. }
Via BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 1. }

The steamer *Express*, Capt. A. L. CALMARY, left Old Point at 10 o'clock this morning, to go up the James River to receive another boat-full of released Union prisoners, who were to be sent down from Richmond, by previous appointment.

The *Express* waited at the usual rendezvous until 4 o'clock, when the *Rancocas* brought an order from Gen. WOOL for her to return.

The *Rancocas* had previously gone over to Craney Island, and received a dispatch from Gen. HUGER announcing that the prisoners would not be sent down until to-morrow.

The steamer *Mystic* has arrived from the blockade of the Rappahannock.

RETURNED PRISONERS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 1.

Col. LEE and Major and Dr. REVERE, of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, arrived here last evening. They were received at the depot by Gov. ANDREW and Staff, and a large crowd of citizens, who greeted them with a hearty welcome and enthusiastic cheers. The City Government of Roxbury propose giving Col. LEE a public reception some time next week.

An Order from Gen. Halleck Regarding Prisoners of War.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 1.

Gen. HALLECK, in a general order issued this morning in regard to prisoners of war, states that where any considerable number of prisoners are captured, the officers should be separated as soon as possible from the privates. Complete lists should be made as soon as possible, stating the name, rank and regiment of each person. One copy of the list should be sent to headquarters, and another furnished to the officers in charge of the prisoners. As a general rule, officers will not be given paroles until they reach the depot, and then only by authority of the General commanding the Department.

Medical officers will not be separated from privates, but will be required to attend their own sick and wounded. For this purpose they will be given special paroles, allowing them every facility. In case of the sick and wounded, no distinction will be made between friend or foe. Presents from the friends of the sick and wounded will be distributed to all alike. Prisoners will be rationed the same as our own troops. The commanding officers of departments will receive articles of clothing and comfort, which may be sent to prisoners by their friends, and will permit prisoners to receive from and transmit to their friends open letters which must be inspected by a proper officer. Money sent by friends should not be delivered to prisoners except in small quantities. An account should be kept of such funds, and they should be disbursed upon orders from the prisoners to whom they belong. When a prisoner is exchanged or released, he will be paid the balance due him.

Chaplains will be allowed free intercourse with the prisoners, to give them religious instruction. Their friends will be permitted to visit them only when the commanding officer may deem it safe and proper, and then under such regulations as he may adopt.

THE NEW REBEL LOCATION ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

From Obionville, or Island No. 10, to Memphis.....160 miles
From Obionville to New-Orleans.....900 miles

ISLAND NO. 10.

The rebel papers inform us that the army which is evacuating Columbus has been ordered by Rev. Gen. POLK to retire to Island No. 10, and there prepare for action against our advancing column. We give herewith a diagram of the river from Columbus down to that position, by which the character and bearings of the Island will be seen. No. 10, as we have already stated, is one of the innumerable small islands in the Mississippi River, the numbering of which begins just below Cairo. It is very near the line separating the State of Kentucky from Tennessee. It is probably about a mile long and a half a mile wide. It is nearly opposite the village of Obionville, at which heavy works were thrown up by negro laborers last Autumn. The island is one hundred and sixty miles above Memphis, and nine hundred miles above New-Orleans. The rebels hope from this point to stop the descent of our gunboats down the river to assault Memphis. They boast that they can at once render the position impregnable. We think it likely, however, if they occupy it at all, that they will leave but a small force there to obstruct the river, and send the bulk of the Columbus army to more important points. The geographical location and the size of Island No. 10 will be clearly seen from the diagram.

THE FLAG IN THE GULF STATES.

Expedition Up the Tennessee River into Mississippi and Alabama.

A Strong Union Sentiment Found in Mississippi.

Seizure of a Large Quantity of Grain.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 1.

Dispatches were received at the Navy Department to-day from Com. FOOTE, inclosing a report from Lieut. GWIN, in which he says he returned to Cairo on the 23d inst., after having gone up the Tennessee River, in the gunboat *Taylor*, as high as Eastport, Miss. He is happy to state he has met with an increased Union sentiment in South Tennessee and North Alabama. He saw a few Mississippians in Hardin, McNary, Wayne, Decatur, and a portion of Hardman Counties, all of which border upon the river. *The Union sentiment is strong*, and those who do not express themselves openly loyal, are only prevented by their fears of the military tyranny and coercion which are practiced by the marauding bands of guerilla companies of cavalry.

Learning that a large quantity of wheat and flour was stored in Clifton, Tennessee, intended, of course, to be shipped to the South, a large portion of it having been bought for a firm in Memphis, on his way down he landed there and took on board about a thousand sacks and a hundred barrels of flour and some six thousand bushels of wheat. He also considered it his duty to take possession of the above to prevent its being seized by the rebels or disposed of in the rebel country.

The glorious successes of our armies at Forts Henry and Donelson, he says, have been most beneficial to the Union cause throughout South and West Tennessee and Alabama. *The Union men can now begin to express their loyal sentiments* without fear of being mobbed, especially along the banks of the river.

He brought down under arrest a man named WM. P. POOLE, who has been active in oppressing Union men in his community. He has warned the inhabitants of the different towns along the banks of the river that he would hold Secessionists and their property responsible for any outrages committed in their communities on Unionists, and had enlisted seventeen men, and brought down a portion of refugees.

FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE TRADE WITH NEW-ORLEANS—THE PROPOSITION OF A KENTUCKY LEGISLATOR TO "OUTLAW THE RIGHTS OF SLAVEHOLDERS IN THE STATE."

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 24, 1862.

Permits are now granted for shipments, for family use, down the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, as well as the Ohio, and, I believe, for like shipments up the Cumberland and Tennessee. The Cincinnati and Louisville Press suggest the immediate relaxing of the embargo, and the early abolishing of the permit system, with reference to every district where the sway of the nation is reëstablished, and the necessity for that system is thus done away. Big bets are offered the Secesh that Louisville trade, with New-Orleans will recommence by the 1st of April, but they decline to bet; their scruples and their purses won't allow; they can talk big, that's all.

At least 1,000 free negroes were captured and taken South by HINDMAN and MORGAN.

An apparent element of Liberalism in the House has alarmed some writer for the *Journal*. On the 19th, when the House took up Mr. UNDERWOOD's resolution to adopt the National population of the several counties, as the basis for laying off the State into Congressional Districts, Mr. J. W. ANDERSON, of Knox, moved to strike out "Federal population" and insert "voting population," and his amendment received 38 yeas against 38 nays. Though his amendment was rejected, the resolution also was rejected—yeas, 36; nays, 40. The next day the *Journal* writer sounds the alarm: "The obnoxious injustice of basing the State apportionment upon free and slave population, and then depriving the districts where the most slaves are owned of their proper weight of representation, renders comment unnecessary. We have a representative population of 1,669,117, while our 'voting population' is not quite 150,000. Instead of having a member from each district of 120,000 'Federal members,' we should have a representative elected for every 18,666 'voting population.' It would be violative of the spirit of the Constitution to base representation for Federal offices upon the mere voting population. The two-third vote to which the owners of the 225,490 slaves in Kentucky are entitled, would be equivalent to 135,294 free voters. It seems strange that a proposition should come from any legislators in Kentucky to outlaw the rights of slaveholders in the State. We cannot believe that our General Assembly will establish a precedent which must be fraught with mischief in the future."

PONTIAC.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 24, 1862.

Our General Council has passed an ordinance levying a special tax for the benefit of the families of Union volunteers. Five hundred dollars were cleared last week by an entertainment here for their benefit, and as much more for them will be cleared this week by similar means. At these entertainments many Southern Rights men are visible. "The Volunteers' Families Relief Committee of Louisville," report the following statement of provisions distributed during the last four months, during which time they have supplied an average of 500 families per week: 171 barrels flour, 17,722 pounds bacon and beef, 1,209 bushels vegetables, besides 1,055 heads of cabbage and five barrels krout. Seventy-eight have died in the General Hospitals, in Louisville, during the past two weeks.

Capt. SYMONDS, the other day, awarded to Cincinnati and Louisville merchants contracts for 3,500 barrels pork, 275,000 pounds shoulders, 2,000 barrels beef, 3,300 barrels flour, 1,400,000 pounds bread, 300,000 pounds coffee, 240,000 pounds sugar, 15,000 pounds candles. The Cincinnati merchants receive more Government contracts than our merchants. And Cincinnati papers receive, or at least publish, more news than our papers. The Buckeyes seem to be faster and more enterprising than the Corncrackers, and to outbid them. The former are not burdened and clogged by slave black labor. In fact, they are in one respect a little too fast. Gen. BUELL has had to issue rigid orders to them "not to announce the movements of our troops, nor publish anything from which our movements can be inferred." The Louisville Press claim that they could have published here more army news than the Cincinnati Press, or any other papers outside of New-York City, but withheld it from a sense of loyalty and regard for our military welfare. I have no fears about the future prosperity of Louisville. New men, men of commercial enterprise and sagacity, and large capital from the Free States, will soon settle here and supersede the broken-down secession merchants, who would, if they could, have broken down this city with themselves, and have had BUCKNER plunder it and raze it to the ground last September.

It is said there has been sent and stored here several hundred thousand dollars of army clothing hardly worth the room it occupies.

THE AFFAIR AT WINTON, N. C.

INTERESTING EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER RECEIVED IN THIS CITY.

U. S. STEAMER DELAWARE, }
OFF ROANOKE ISLAND, N. C., Feb. 22, 1862. }

I have now been through four engagements, and escaped from them all unscathed. On the morning of the 19th inst. this vessel and the *Commodore Perry* set out on a reconnoissance of Winton, N. C., to be followed by the rest of the flotilla after they should have reconnoitred Plymouth, on the Roanoke River. We proceeded up the Chowan River, our vessel leading, as it bore Commander ROWAN's red pennant. On our way we saw several houses, all apparently deserted. Now and then a negro would come down and wave his hat, as if desirous of coming on board. Fishing boats were seen dragged up on the banks by their owners, who decamped on our approach.

Toward evening Commander ROWAN ordered me to keep a look-out on the high banks which lined the left bank of the river, and Col. HAWKINS' Ninth New-York Zouaves went up to the mainmast crosstrees. I was looking through the glass as we approached the Winton landing, (Winton is half a mile back in the country,) and saw an old negress walking before some old buildings, as if assuring us all was safe. I remarked, "There is Old Aunt SUKEY," but hardly had the words left my mouth when Col. HAWKINS cried out from aloft, "There are armed men in the house on the hill," and came down out of the rigging in double-quick. All the officers ran to their stations, leaving me alone with the glass, which, being mounted, would surely have been struck, so I carried it to a safe place, but in returning to my station I had to pass through the hottest of the fire, which was now coming in, in the shape of volley after volley of musketry. In passing between the smoke-stack and the pilot-house, with my back to the enemy, I received a shot through the left skirt of my coat and another through my right coat-sleeve, which tore it all away and scratched the skin. I never care about coming much nearer being shot. A ball passing on each side of you at the same time is rather close work.

My station is on the hurricane deck with the Captain, so I remained there, and did not feel very comfortable, as the dull chuck, chuck of the bullets striking all around me fell on my ears, especially as they had come so uncomfortably close to me. Commander ROWAN walked up and down as composedly as if nothing was out of the way. He sent a person down to order them to fire the guns, but the order not being executed, Commander ROWAN then sent me. I went, found the guns all deserted, and the men, or at least those who were above the water line, lying flat on their faces in the waist. I returned and reported. In executing the order I had to pass the enemy's fire. I looked at the two staircases. To reach one, I had to pass through the space where I had received the two shots in my coat, the other was more sheltered, so I chose it, and did my duty.

After a while we got out of the enemy's range, and gave them a fine dose of shell, as did also the *Perry*, which did not come within their range at all. We received 200 bullets in different parts of the vessel, hardly a place a foot wide on the port side (where I was standing when they first fired), but had one or more shot-holes. Our escape was truly providential; had the *Perry* been leading our wounded would have been many, or had our men been at quarters, instead of supper (where they were,) the result would have been terrible. As it was, no one was hurt on our side, although we killed and wounded several of them. The rebels numbered four hundred, artillery, infantry and cavalry; our number was but two hundred.

Next day (20th) we returned and routed them, landed HAWKIN's Zouaves, who burnt and pillaged the town. The whole town was burnt to ashes, excepting the church, which was saved by Commander ROWAN's orders. One of our objects in going to Winton was to protect 500 Union men, said to be there in arms. On our arrival, as you see, they gave us a *warm reception*. Winton, we discovered, was a rank hotbed of secession, and on account of the treachery practiced on us we fired the town.

Our future movements are of course unknown; this however is our rendezvous, and where all mail matter must be sent.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Gen. Banks' Army on the Virginia Side.

Occupation of Harper's Ferry, Charlestown, Bolivar, and Loudon Heights.

Winchester Reinforced by the Rebels.

The Reconstruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BOLIVAR, Md., Friday, Feb. 28.

The army of Gen. BANKS occupied Harper's Ferry, unopposed, on Wednesday, with all the necessaries for a permanent occupation.

The advance took possession of Bolivar Heights, and yesterday pushed the reconnoissance to Charlestown, capturing a few prisoners.

Loudon Heights are also occupied, to prevent any flank movement by the enemy.

To-day, Charlestown was occupied by a strong force, and will be held against any attack. The plans of the commanders are not known, but the movement is probably to cover the reconstruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and bridges, and may mean more.

A train of cars passing the Berlin station was fired at to-day by a rebel battery, but no harm was done.

The troops are in excellent condition and well protected from the inclement weather.

No accident occurred in transporting the troops and supplies over the river. The pontoon bridge was a complete success.

Hundreds of refugees have returned to their desolated homes, and those remaining are overjoyed at our presence.

Nothing reliable has been heard from Winchester, but current reports say it has been considerably reinforced.

A small body of the enemy are supposed to lie south of Loudon Heights, four or five miles back from the river, but not of sufficient strength to cause any alarm.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 1.

ADVICES FROM FLAG-OFFICER GOLDSBOROUGH.

A dispatch from Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH to Secretary WELLES, dated United States steamer *Philadelphia*, off Roanoke Island, Feb. 3, says:

"The reconnoitering party sent up the Chowan River has returned. It did not go up beyond Winton. There the enemy, in considerable force, opened a heavy fire upon the vessel in the advance, the *Delaware*, with a battery of artillery and musketry, which induced our force to attack it in return, both by landing the New-York Ninth Zouaves and with the guns of the vessels that could be brought to bear upon the enemy. The enemy soon took flight, and the houses he occupied as quarters were burned. Not a man on our side of either arm was injured."

RETURN OF GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has returned to Washington.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The War Department has received a highly satisfactory report from Gen. WOOL, at Fortress Monroe, as to the military condition of that important fortress, and its state of preparation for any military operations which circumstances may require.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

During the last week interviews were had between Gen. WOOL, on the part of the United States, and HOWELL COBB, of the rebel army, respecting the exchange of prisoners of war. It is expected that an arrangement will be made which will speedily release all the United States prisoners and regulate the exchanges in future.

COL. CORCORAN.

The last account from Col. CORCORAN represented him to be on his way from Columbia, S. C., to Richmond, to be exchanged.

THE FORT DONELSON PRISONERS.

Provision has been made in the Western States for the safe keeping and support of the prisoners taken at Fort Donelson and elsewhere in the West.

THE CARE OF RELEASED PRISONERS.

The duty of providing for our released prisoners coming from the South when they reach Washington has been assigned to Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS.

GENERALS BUCKNER AND TILGHMAN.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 1.

Generals BUCKNER and TILGHMAN will reach here to-night, and propositions have been made to have them dine at Fort Warren to-morrow (Sunday).

A REBEL LEADER CAPTURED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, March 1.

The *Journal* has advices that the rebel Captain JOHN MORGAN has been captured near Scottsville.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Our Advance into Tennessee.

Alarm and Desperation of the Rebels.

"FIRING THE SOUTHERN HEART."

Confederate Accounts of Recent Defeats.

Danger Apprehended from Unionists.

Important Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The National occupation of Clarksville, Tenn. has given our correspondents at that point an opportunity to procure late Nashville and Memphis papers. They have forwarded us files extending from Feb. 8 to Feb. 17, from which we compile an interesting and important summary. We have also Norfolk and Richmond papers of Thursday, from which we make extracts:

ALARM AT MEMPHIS AND NASHVILLE.

The entire spirit of the local and editorial columns of these journals shows that a spirit of intense alarm and anxiety has prevailed in Memphis and Nashville ever since the movement upon Fort Henry. On Feb. 17, reports were first current in Memphis that Fort Donelson had fallen, and the excitement became most intense. A dispatch, dated Nashville, said that the Fort surrendered at 1 o'clock Sunday, and that 1,500 of the Federal troops were killed and wounded. The early dispatches from the Fort indicated a Confederate triumph, and created great rejoicing. The National army was set down in these dispatches at 70,000 strong.

A meeting of citizens was held on the 18th, to concert measures of defence. Mayor PARK presided, and speeches were made by Gen. JEFF. THOMPSON and Col. TITUS. The latter, according to the *Avalanche*, "was caustic in disapprobation of the spirit of speculation which urged many to neglect the patriotic duty of defending their country. Col. TITUS said he had labored upon the Safety Committee for nine months without pay."

A son of GEO. D. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, participated in the meeting. We quote from the report:

"Gen. THOMPSON's appearance was as welcome as unexpected. He was accompanied with many of his Missouri friends, and amongst them a noble and chivalrous son of our old friend, GEO. D. PRENTICE, who, we regret, has wielded so potent a pen against the South. His promising son deserves the more consideration, differing as he does with a father so powerful and so potent in influence, and so widely and radically, and in a contest so momentous as the present, between the North and the South. He evidences the mind and the will for future distinction and the achievements of vast results."

Regiments were forming for home defence. B. DESHA HARMAN and JOHN L. T. SNEED were among those organizing regiments.

The Nashville *Union*, of Feb. 12, says: "Another mammoth meeting was held on the Public Square yesterday, which was earnestly and effectively addressed by Rev. JESSE B. FERGUSON, Rev. J. B. MCFERRIN, Hon. NEILL S. BROWN, GEO. R. C. FOSTER, Jr., and other gentlemen. Before the assembling of the meeting a tremendous procession passed along some of the principal streets, escorted by Capt. W. M. REID's company of Confederates, the appearance of which produced great enthusiasm along the line of march. Eleven companies were reported at the meeting for organization, drill and the defence of the city and surroundings. The organizations will be completed to-day, we learn. The companies are intended for the present simply to drill and to be prepared for any emergency which may require their service. Every able-bodied citizen ought to enrol himself as a member. Where is the man that is not willing to enrol himself for the defence of the city? If there be such a man, he is unworthy of the privileges he enjoys as a citizen. They are not required to enlist in the Confederate service now. Many of them undoubtedly will so enlist. But, from the circumstances of many others, it is not expected that they obligate themselves to do more than lend their services for the defence of the city."

The Nashville *Patriot*, "begs leave, in the utmost kindness, to correct an impression which may be made abroad by the leading article in the *Republican Banner*, in which it is said that 'the *garrote* of the enemy is pressing around our neck'—in this city, the day before—by turns, patriotism and trepidation seemed to hold possession of the popular feeling 'at every turn your eye met nothing but alarm. As the hours advanced, fear lashed the discordant elements into a sort of fury, as unreasonable as it is unreliable;' and so on. A people in the condition our neighbor describes would be utterly powerless. We saw nothing of the sort, and we rather think, if our neighbor will get up this morning, take a cold bath, and read his article deliberately over, he will be inclined to withdraw his wholesale impeachment of the courage and prudence of our people."

EDITORIAL COUNSELS AND APPEALS.

SPIES EVERYWHERE—AN ATTACK ON THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

From the Republican Banner, Feb. 16.

Every county in the State should immediately follow the example of the people of its Capital city and organize themselves in companies and regiments for their own local defence, in readiness to receive arms, when they are to be obtained.

The system of "Home Guard" which has heretofore prevailed, has been limited and ineffectual in the extreme.

Our people have been sadly negligent. They have not realized the fact that we are waging a domestic war, which may at any time break upon us like the waves of an angry sea, and inundate our homes and roof-trees. Our enemy is an aggressive one. His fight is one of invasion. There are no measures which he will not adopt for the purpose of subjugation, from the brand, which shall consume our dwellings, to the smooth hypocrisy, which poisons while it smiles upon us. We cannot be too wakeful, too watchful. *His spies are everywhere. They are amongst us. With the oily serpent tongue of death, he is prepared to bribe, as he is ready to browbeat, with flame and sword. His recent excursion up the Tennessee River is an illustration of the former. Not prepared for open measures of violence, his minions adopted the blarney of persuasion and promise.* They pretend to be very honest, very conservative. To hear them talk one would have imagined, as our informant says, that no one on earth is purer, nobler, or more fairly disposed toward the South, than this fiend in human shape whom we call LINCOLN. Old birds, it is said, cannot be caught with chaff; it is to be hoped that no bird, old or young, among us, will be caught by this sort of poisoned chaff.

Our course in Tennessee should be firm, active, prompt and energetic. We can drive back the invader. We can send him howling, with a very enormous flea in his ear, from our border. But we can only do it by organization.

We have serious hopes of obtaining arms. Some way, or somehow, a presentiment has existed in our mind, for a good while, that the Lord, who never deserts his children, will not see us crushed and conquered for the want of the means of self-defence. Our faith is in Providence; in destiny. We must confess, at the same time, that strong as our faith is, we can see no reason why they upon whom our public exigencies devolve, may not exhibit a little more spirit in the matter.

We refer, in part, to our Legislature. It has been in session four months. With an adjournment of only a few weeks, it has been in daily assemblage since the first Monday of last October. What has it done? How has it spent its time? Has it matured any great plan of public safety or relief? Have its counsels added anything to the general programme to whose execution they hold so important a part? Have their united energies bent toward one common, first and final question—that of our defence? Not so. *They have found time to discuss dog laws, until the very dogs themselves grow careless about the matter; they have pondered with weighty wisdom over fish-trap bills; they have discussed works of internal improvement and passed spread-eagle resolutions;* they have taken to the revision of the code; in a word, they have done many things which they need not have done, and have left undone many things which they ought to have done. We are not disposed to be wasplish or ill tempered, nor to arraign men recklessly, from a merely unamiable disposition. But our legislators know very well that they have been negligent, and have wasted much time in trifles and speeches full of buncombe. We put it to them, individually, as candid men, if as a body they have reached the strict letter of patriotism and duty.

We understand that one House is in some danger of be

ing left without a quorum before any military measure is perfected. Surely this cannot be so.

The deepest feeling prevails everywhere. We believe the truest and firmest purpose prevails. If our Legislature will do its whole duty, we do not fear that the people will do theirs.

But, fellow-citizens, let us not wait for our "great men." We are a host in ourselves. Let us organize our "home guards." Let us prepare to meet the foe, if need be, with pikes. *The pike, though many of you may not know it, is a pretty bloody looking weapon, and could make a mighty stir among the Yankee dry-bones and short rations.* Pikes or cutlass, rifle or musket, *Bowie-knife or shotgun, all must hold our dam to the death.*

THE EMERGENCY.

From the Nashville Patriot.

For some days past there has been unusual excitement in the public mind of this city and elsewhere in Middle and West Tennessee, based upon the advance of the Federals up the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, the taking of Fort Henry by them, their contemplated movements up the Tennessee as far as Florence in their gunboats, and their very formidable demonstration upon Fort Donelson, together with the threatening attitude of Gen. BUELL's immense army in Kentucky. There can be no question of the *fact that Gen. McClellan—whom the gorilla chief sacrilegiously calls the Apostle Paul—has evinced fine abilities in handling the immense armies placed at his disposal.* But there is evidently a screw loose somewhere. Instead of a simultaneous attack everywhere along our borders, interior and exterior, he has sent his gunboats in this direction, and made an attack on the North Carolina coast. He got possession of Fort Henry, captured our meagre forces on Roanoke Island and burned a village or two in the vicinity. BUELL stands still, PICKENS is silent, the fleets along the coast are undemonstrative. The movement toward Nashville has had a wholesome effect. It has taught us that the war which is being waged upon us is a serious one, and that we cannot expect to stay at home and fold our arms in slumber and escape its duties and responsibilities. The feeling displayed in this city for several days past, and throughout the adjoining counties, has been of the most healthful description. It has exhibited a depth of patriotism, and a readiness to sacrifice everything except liberty and honor, calculated to send a thrill of pride and joy to the heart of every true and fearless son of the South. We are ready to confess that some of us needed something of this sort to convince us of the real character and extent of the work before us. When this is done and thoroughly done we are safe, and when it is done all over the South the Confederate States are safe. All that is then left to be accomplished is an equally thorough organization, and constant and efficient drill, to enable us to act properly when the struggle comes, and then to "go in" *with nothing on our standards but "Death or Victory."* Let us be calm, firm, resolute, immovable. Let us diligently use the time we have in intelligent and effectual preparation for any trial to which we may or can be subjected. Let the Legislature take a lesson from the people, and without delay organize the people of the State into an army, so far as regards the matter of drill, to be ready at the call of the Governor, if such a call shall become necessary, to take the field as soldiers in fact. If they will do this they will have the credit of "doing the State some service," and redeem many of their short comings.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVICE.

The Nashville *Union* makes the following appeal:

"The mercenaries of LINCOLN have aroused the fire, pluck and energy of our people, by their wild raids into Tennessee and Alabama, which has never been aroused before. *Our people have determined to lay their bodies on the green turf of their native hills, rather than have the graves of their fathers polluted by the hireling plunderers who are boasting of the great achievements they intend to make in the future.* But they will yet rue the day they ever set their unholy feet upon our soil.

In another article it says:

"As Gov. NEILL S. BROWN patriotically remarked in his speech on the Public Square on Tuesday evening, there are no parties; parties are dead. It is not a question of upholding the fortunes of this or that politician, but of sustaining the liberties of the people and the independence of Tennessee and her Confederates. We have vowed to do this, and every patriot will rise above meaner considerations. If the fell spirit of party has not yet died out in many breasts, it may be a wise and beneficent provision of Providence that we shall suffer gloom, disaster and defeat for a season, in order that we may be made brothers, and forget our unreasonable animosities by the baptism of blood, by common sufferings and by those trials, which 'try men's souls,' in the furnace of common peril."

Under the caption, "our hour of trial," the *Republican* remarks:

"In a great war like this we cannot expect to triumph in every vicissitude. The fortunes of war have ever been varied. They must be varied still. But a brave people, united in sentiment, institutions, interests, and struggling for the rights of freemen, were never conquered. The God of Battles has ever been with them in the end; and, in this cause of Southern Independence He will be with us as our shield and protection. We feel that we are in the right. We *are* in the right. Therefore, we shall lay ov r enemy in the dust! Then, let us be men, nerved with an immoveable determination. Our Fathers were such. They labored on, through the toils and sufferings of a seven years' war, to establish the legacy which, this day, our brave Southern soldiers are struggling to maintain. We shall not prove unworthy of the heroes of '76."

THE IMPOLICY OF BURNING AND DESTROYING.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Feb. 12.

The talk upon the corners is not always remarkably sensible. Men who spend their time in dilating their lungs at such places are very often not the most wise, calm and brave sort of characters. They are apt to talk large and act small. They often cloak over a craven heart under stout words. Often, too, their counsels spring from panic-stricken hearts, though they wear the color and take the shape of being the offspring of courage and patriotism.

Certainly we prefer to follow the advice or commands of our chosen and lawful leaders as to the best modes of conducting the war. It is the business, and duty, and right of the military chiefs to plan and direct the proper measures in the exigency. *If they say fight, we say fight; if they say retreat, we acquiesce however painful it may be; if they say tear up the railroads, so say we; if they say burn the bridges, burn them; if they order the country to be laid waste, execute the order; if they command the city to be laid in ashes, lay the city in ashes, and plow up its foundations and sow salt over them. It is the right of the military chiefs to give such orders and cause them to be executed.* The law of the land, the civil law read out of books and administered by the courts, holds them blameless for such orders and acts.

But street-corner orators, and groggery-alley haunters, and whisky-inflamed patriots, and panic-struck cravens, are not intrusted with any such right or authority—nor are even the most sensible and excellent of private citizens. If they venture to usurp or perpetrate any of these acts, the law has a name for them, and the statute book provides for their treatment. Felons is the name, and the act is arson—a crime which is punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than five nor more than twenty-one years. Arson is the willful burning of any house or out-house in the country, or the setting fire to or burning any house or building in a city or town. *Private persons are not allowed to do these acts, no matter how laudable they may think their purpose. Nor can a man excuse himself from the consequences of the crime, even though he sets on fire his own building, if by so doing he jeopards the building of another. And, besides the criminal offence, such person makes himself liable in a civil action for the value of any building of another which he caused to be burned by his setting on fire his own house.*

Obviously, it may be very wise and altogether right to burn a town upon which an enemy is advancing; but quite as plainly is it, that it will never do to allow any person who chooses to do these things. It is not a power intrusted to any and everybody. It is not certain that any and everybody is wise, and prudent, and patriotic. Any and everybody may *claim* to be so; but any and everybody's *talk* is not a very safe ground on which to trust a power of this kind.

THE "EVACUATION" OF FORT HENRY.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Feb. 11.

From passengers who reached the city over the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, yesterday, we gather additional particulars in reference to the capture of Fort Henry. There are a number of conflicting reports, but the truth appears to be about as follows:

The train from Memphis on the Ohio road, Wednesday afternoon, passed the Tennessee River bridge about daylight on Thursday morning. Some fifteen miles further on, toward Clarksville, a land-slide was discovered, when the conductor came back six miles and obtained breakfast. The train then came back to Tennessee River, from which point the firing at Fort Henry was distinctly heard. While at that point awaiting orders, five of our steamboats arrived at the Tennessee River bridge. The boats were the *Dunbar*, which had gone down that morning to bring away provisions from the Fort, the *Appleton Belle, Tyme*, and *Lynn Boyd*, which had been loaded with the provisions in the Fort the night previous, in anticipation of its probable evacuation, and the *Sample Orr*, which came up last, filled with our sick from the fort. The *Dunbar*, which was the first boat which arrived, came up by 3½ o'clock, and the others followed in the course of about two hours. The passengers on these boats reported that the Federals had landed an immense infantry force below Fort Henry before the engagement; and that they then, about 12 o'clock, opened a very brisk fire upon the fort from the gunboats, variously stated at from five to ten in number, with five transports. The engagement did not last over two hours, and some say was not over an hour and a half. The water had risen so high that our infantry had been moved out early the morning of the fight, some thought to meet the Federals, who were reported as advancing from the rear, while others thought it indicated that it was to fall back toward Fort Donelson. *It is certain, at all events, that our infantry was moved out of the fort before the fight, and that they had to wade in water waist deep to get away. The high water placed the gunboats on a perfect level with the fort, and the firing is said to have been exceedingly well directed.* The force in the fort is estimated at from 200 to 500. Gen. TILGHMAN was reported in the neighborhood of the fort on the morning before the fight. The impression appears to be that our authorities had concluded that it was impossible, in the high stage of the water, to hold it, and had moved off most of the provisions and all the force except the artillerymen. The men who came up on our boats also reported that they witnessed the fight, that the Federal fire was terrific, every shell bursting in the fort; that two Federal gunboats were disabled, and that finally our firing ceased, a white flag was run up, when the Federal transports went down for their infantry, returned and were heading in for the fort when they left. The stores in the fort, before any of them were removed, are said to have been sufficient for 6,000 men for 60 days. The three boat loads, which came up the Tennessee river, could not have taken all. Besides the partial removal of the stores, indicating that our officers thought of evacuating the fort, the sick in the hospital had recently been removed to the mouth of Sandy, from which point they could easily be removed out of the reach of the enemy. It is said that many of the sick and convalescing walked all the way from that point to Paris, reaching there at a late hour Thursday night. After the surrender of the fort, our cavalry on this side the river discovered that the enemy had landed a very large number of cavalry above and below them, and were endeavoring to cut them off, when they retreated toward Paris, which point they reached in safety. Between 7½ and 8 o'clock Thursday night a Federal gunboat came up to the Tennessee River bridge. The draw was down. The *Dunbar*, which had arrived hours before, was only a short distance above, but beyond the draw. The Federal gunboat immediately opened fire upon the *Dunbar*. Two shots took effect in the bridge. One struck a stone pier, doing little damage; the other struck the uprights, knocking down two or three heavy timbers. Another ball, it is supposed probable, struck the *Dunbar*, though this is not quite certain. The last seen of the *Dunbar* she was rounding toward shore in a bend, though if she were not disabled she had plenty of time to get away before the gunboats could pass the bridge. It is not known certainly, therefore, whether the *Dunbar* escaped. The other boats, with the provisions, did escape, and were out of sight when the Federals arrived.

Several who left the bridge in the last train, reported that the bridge was destroyed immediately, but the fact appears to be that it was in the possession of the Federals, and they could either destroy it or not, as might best suit their designs. The bridge is an exceedingly valuable one, having cost $180,000, and eight months to build it.

Every person in the vicinity of Tennessee River was leaving for the interior, and the Federals found few to give them aid and comfort when they appeared. Paris is now the outside point of railroad and telegraphic communication, but how long it will continue so, remains to be seen.

There was great excitement at Paris yesterday. A meeting was held for the public defence, and a guard to act as scouts immediately organized. An adjourned meeting, for a similar purpose, was held yesterday, the proceedings of which have not reached us.

From all which we infer the high water forced our generals to evacuate the fort, and that they only kept enough artillerymen there to make a feint, while the stores, ammunition, provisions, &c., were being removed to Fort Donelson.

Since the above was written, dispatches from Fort Donelson and Nashville, giving further particulars in reference to the Fort Henry affair. It will be seen that Gen. TILGHMAN and some 80 officers and men surrendered with the fort. Also, that the batteries were captured, and the small arms only saved.

DANGER FROM SPIES AND TRAITORS.

From the Nashville Union, Feb. 12.

Our citizens are warned against incendiarism by an incident which occurred yesterday. CUMMINGS DOYLE & Co.'s pork establishment was yesterday endangered by a quantity of chemical combustibles which was thrown into it while the people were assembled on the public square. Too much vigilance and caution cannot be exercised. *There are bad men, spies and Lincolnites in the city, who are ready to do any devilish deed to injure the city and assist their masters. The time for the toleration of even the mildest enemies in our midst has long since ceased. They should be ferreted out and forced to do penance for their disloyalty, or to leave.*

The man who welcomes LINCOLN's hordes is an enemy of the country, and should be recognized and punished as such. He is the personal foe of every honest man and patriot.

The man who would assist in carrying out the designs of the enemy, should, if detected, be summarily dealt with. The time has now passed for sentimental charity towards such persons. Those whose sentiments would now lead them to welcome such an enemy as the Hessian troops, deserve no leniency from any consideration whatever. They are our wicked enemies, no more and no less.

From the Memphis Avalanch, Feb. 17.

All the late movements of the enemy disclose the fact that they have received important information from spies in our midst. They would never have ventured to Florence, Ala., with their gunboats, if they had not known that country to be undefended by soldiers. Let a stricter watch be kept upon suspicious persons, and let them be summarily dealt with, if detected.

We echo the warning of our Nashville colemporary. Let every true man look out for the spies and traitors, and let them be dealt with summarily.

From the Nashville Gazette, Feb. 13.

It is said there are still some Union men in Nashville. If it be possible that such white-livered scoundrels are really in our midst, our citizens cannot be too vigilant in watching their movements. Watch them! Watch them! Watch them!

THE GUNBOATS ON THE TENNESSEE.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Feb. 11.

We had the pleasure of meeting in the city, last night, several gentlemen who were employed on the steamboats in the Tennessee River, and who have furnished us a detailed statement of the operations of the enemy on their recent trip. We have already stated that several steamboats filled with provisions, ammunition, &c., passed the Tennessee River bridge a few hours after the capture of Fort Henry, and that they were pursued by the enemy's gunboats the next day. From the information now at hand, we are enabled to furnish the following report of their operations. About ten miles from the Tennessee River bridge, the steamboat *Sam Orr*, in the Confederate service, and having on board the sick from Fort Henry, injured her wheel, and was compelled to transfer her passengers to the fleet steamer *Dunbar*. The next day the Federal gunboats came up, when she was immediately set on fire. She had 1,700 pounds of powder and 27 submarine batteries, which made a terrific explosion. All her crew were saved.

The steamboats *Lynn Boyd*, Capt. SMEDLEY, and the *Appleton Belle*, Capt. HOFFMAN, were overtaken by the Federals at the mouth of Duck River, and were burnt by those on board.

The steamboat *Sallie Wood*, which has been laid up for months past at Chickasaw, was captured by the enemy. Chickasaw is about one mile from Eastport, and some of the Federal officers are said to have gone ashore and made themselves very free with the inhabitants, professing to be very friendly, and protesting that no one should be injured as long as no resistance was made.

The steamboat *Robb* made good her escape up Five Mile Island, and was the only boat on that river that escaped.

The steamboat *Dunbar*, which had the sick on board, went to Florence and then up Cypress Creek, one mile and a half from the mouth of Eastport, *was pursued by the Federals and was finally sunk by her officers to prevent destruct on by the Federals.*

The steamboat *Eastport*, which was undergoing repairs for a Confederate gunboat, was sunk by the men engaged on her, in sight of the Federals, at Cerro Gordo, seven miles below Savannah, and fifty miles below Eastport.

When the Federal gunboats got in sight of Florence the steamboats *Sam Kirkman*, Capt. SMEDLEY; *Time*, Capt. JOHNSTON, and *Julius Smith*, Capt. HUMPHREY, were in port, and immediately preparations were made to burn all of them. The *Time* had on board about $100,000 worth of Government stores, but before the Federals could come up it was all in flames, a common conflagration having put all these boats beyond the reach of the foe.

The Federals destroyed the Tuscumbia warehouse, but committed but few depredations at Florence. They went ashore and broke open the Confederate warehouse, and helped themselves to about 20,000 pounds of salt meat. They also broke open a private warehouse, and were helping themselves to the contents, when the proprietor, under a flag of truce, went down and informed them that the property was his; it was restored—the Federal officer stating that they were not there to interfere with private and individual rights, but simply to possess themselves of all the Confederate Government stores. It is said that a warehouse at Florence contained 750 bales of cotton, but none of it was touched. *It is said to be not a little singular that the Federals, immediately on landing, went as straight to the Confederate Government warehouse as if they knew all about it.*

As already stated, the Federal gunboats left Florence on Sunday, and it is supposed have made their report at headquarters before this. Whether they will return, and if so, how far they will go up, remains to be seen. It seems to be generally conceded that their recent trip was a sort of reconnoissance preparatory to an early return to the same field of operation—a field which places them one hundred and fifty miles below Memphis, and on the way to Nashville. *"They tried to make a good impression, professed much friendship, and expressed the hope that they should meet again.*

In regard to the landing of a cavalry force at Savannah, there appears to be some conflict in the statements. It is asserted that they did land a large cavalry force there; also, that they took it away when they returned; and again, that a Lincoln cavalry force was being organized there. This last statement must be unfounded, as Col. CRAM's infantry regiment was lately recruited in that vicinity.

The names of the Federal gunboats on the Tennessee River in the vicinity of Florence were the *Lexington* and *Conestoga*.

The passenger train on the Memphis and Charleston road came through yesterday, and, we learn, will resume the regular schedule run to-day—thus again connecting us directly with the Confederate and State Capitals.

LATEST FROM UP THE RIVER.

From the Memphis Appeal, Feb. 11.

We learn from Capt. ROSS, Superintendent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, that since *the retreat of the Federal gunboats* down the Tennessee River, which took place on the 5th inst., no further news of importance has been received regarding their movements. It is believed that they will return in force in a few days.

The people are flocking in numbers to protect the railroad at exposed points, but a commander is greatly needed so as to give unity and concert to their efforts, and insure discipline and order among the troops.

Everything at present appears so secure that Capt. ROSS feels justified in running the train through to Stevenson, Ala., to-day, care having been taken to secure intelligence along the route of all threatening movements of the enemy, in case they again appear.

FROM MEMPHIS, FORT DONELSON AND NASHVILLE.

A dispatch from Memphis, dated the 20th, says that Gov. HARRIS had called out the militia. Tennessee has sixty-seven regiments in the field. The Tennessee Legislature was to have met in Memphis last Thursday.

An attack was daily expected at Columbus, and Gen. BEAUREGARD would defend the place at all hazards.

Col. HULBURT was reported at Pratt's store, and the Yankees, 20,000 strong, between him and Kinksville Telegraph road.

Gens. PRICE and MCCULLOCH were falling back before a superior force, and were at Boston Mountain on 18th. The same day the Yankees were repulsed at Pratt's store. MCRAE's, MCNANNY's and HERBERT's regiments were engaged.

Our loss at the Fort Donelson fight of four days is put down at 1,500. The Yankees' loss was 4,000.

Fort Donelson was surrendered on Sunday, the 16th, in accordance with a decision of a council of war held the previous night. Gen. BUCKNER was left to make it known to Gen. PILLOW and Staff. Gen. FLOYD and 800 of his brigade went to Clarksville on Sunday morning. BUCKNER remained. This statement seems confused. We can't understand how a council of war was held in PILLOW's absence, or when Gen. BUCKNER was *left* to make known to him the intention to capitulate.

The Roanoke prisoners, 2,240 in number, were released on parole last Friday. Their sick and wounded, about 50, are in hospital at Elizabeth City, until they can be removed to Norfolk.

THE REBEL RETREAT FROM MILL SPRING.

In the course of a eulogistic notice of Capt. C. C. SPILLEN, the *Republican Banner* gives the following particulars of the rebel retreat from Mill Spring:

"The *Noble Ellis* was at Gainsboro; three ineffectual attempts had been made to take her up the river to where our army was. Finally Capt. SPILLER was ordered to bring the boat; it was executed. Before the fight, he asked permission to lead his company, but Gen. ZOLLICOFFER ordered him to remain at the river, in charge of operations there. The battle was fought, and our army driven back to the river, where a successful and skillful crossing alone could have saved it from utter ruin. SPILLER was *the* man for the post—the world could not have furnished a better. The crossing began at 3 o'clock P. M. One of the enemy's batteries opened on the boat, and the fire was incessant until dark. The steamer was run all night. At 4 o'clock in the morning, when 2,500 men were yet to cross, the Captain and pilot left. It was understood that the engineer would leave her the next trip, and SPILLER sent for DICK FIELDS, then one of his cavalry company, but formerly an engineer on one of his Tennessee river boats. SPILLER knew DICK—together they had braved danger before that on the water. Sure enough the engineer and deck-hands quit the boat, DICK took his place, and the boat was manned from the company. At daylight the work was done, and the last man was over. During the night the enemy had placed a Parrott gun in position, and at the earliest dawn the firing began. The first shell fell short but a few yards, the third passed through the chimney, and exploded over the wheel, scattering its fragments in every direction. Now that the troops were over, and all the horses that could be saved were saved, the torch was applied to the *Noble Ellis*. SPILLER's company were near by. They had been ordered to fall back out of range of the enemy's fire, but they would not; their Captain, whom they loved, was at his post, and they would not leave him. As the flames spread over the boat, and told that the army had crossed, and that all chance of pursuit was gone, the gallant SPILLER, at the head of his troops, moved away to aid the retreating forces. But three of his men left him.

THE BRIDGE BURNERS.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS REGARDING THE MOVEMENTS OF UNIONISTS.

From the Knoxville Register, Feb. 8.

In a short article a few weeks ago, announcing the adjournment of the Court Martial in this city, we promised to furnish more in detail some of the facts connected with the burning of the railroad bridges in East Tennessee. It will be remembered that there were five bridges destroyed by the Lincoln traitors, to wit: the Holston bridge, the Lick Creek, the Hiwassee, and two across the Chickamauga, in Hamilton county—all occurring on the same night, the night of the 8th or the morning of the 9th of November. An attempt was made also at the same time to fire the Strawberry Plains bridge, which was prevented by the heroic conduct of the watchman, KEELAN. No doubt efforts were also made to destroy the bridge at London, and it doubtless would have been done had not a military force been stationed there. *These concurring facts indicated most clearly a general conspiracy for the destruction of all the bridges from Bristol to Chattanooga, and a general uprising of the Unionists in East Tennessee. The latt r would have occurred in connection with the former had it not been for the prompt action of the military authorities of the Confederate States in this end of the State, and the failure of the Lincoln forces to push a column across the mountains, as had be n promised the Unionists h re.*

The uprising of the Unionists manifested itself in several localities by the assemblage of armed men for the purpose of resistance to the Confederate Government, to wit: In the counties of Carter, Sevier, Bradley and Hamilton. Expeditions were fitted out with dispatch by our military commanders, and the insurrections in the various localities promptly suppressed. Many of those who were in arms, and those whose conduct had been such as to incite rebellion and insurrection, although not actually in arms, were taken prisoners, and, by order of the War Department, sent to Tuscaloosa as prisoners of war. None of the actual bridge-burners were arrested, excepting those concerned in the Lick Creek bridge in Greene County. Ten or twelve of these were captured, two of whom were executed at Greeneville upon their own confession, and the remainder sent to Knoxville for trial by a military commission, three of whom were punished with death upon most incontrovertible testimony, and upon their own confessions of their guilt. As we have stated before, these persons were all guaranteed a fair trial before the board of officers convened for that purpose, having the benefit of all their testimony, of all the laws governing criminal trials, and of the most distinguished counsel that could be procured.

The facts connected with the burning of the Lick Creek Bridge, as they appeared in the testimony elicited by the Court Martial, have come into our possession from an authentic source, and are as follows:

A man by the name of DAVID FRY, in connection with WM. B. CARTER, both citizens of East Tennessee, but who had lately deserted the land of their birth, fled to Kentucky, and connected themselves with the enemies of their country, returned to East Tennessee after the repulse of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER's command at Rockcastle Hill, for the purpose of inciting a conspiracy with the traitors on this side, which would result in the entire destruction of the railroad facilities here, and then break up and entirely cut off communication between Virginia and the remaining States of the Confederacy, prevent the transportation of troops, provisions and munitions of war, and thus open the way for the successful invasion of our State. These two men, as is supposed, came first into the county of Anderson, and then, concealed at the house of a Union man, sent, as one of the witnesses heard, for WILLIAM PICKENS, of Sevier, who made the attempt upon Strawberry Plains Bridge, but who, with his gang of fifteen men, was repulsed by KEELAN single-handed and alone, PICKENS himself falling seriously wounded.

It is known that FRY and CARTER passed on into Roane County, and parted at Kingston. At this point we lose sight of CARTER, as no evidence has yet appeared of his whereabouts after that time. FRY, however, proceeded on his journey up the country, passing through Loudon, (no doubt making every arrangement for the destruction of that bridge,) then passing through Blount County, and finally reaching Greene County two days before the burning of Lick Creek Bridge.

Traveling, as he did, at nights, and laying by in daylight, stealthily and treacherously creeping from one traitor's house to another, his movements could not be traced until he arrived, on the night of Wednesday, the 6th of November, at the house of ANDERSON WALKER, in Greene County. Here he remained until the night of Thursday, the 7th, when he proceeded to MARTIN WALKER'S, arriving about 8 o'clock at night. At MARTIN WALKER'S he met his wife, and remained until 2 o'clock in the morning of the 8th, stating to WALKER that he was on his way to Kentucky, but wanted to see a friend near Midway, (Lick Creek Bridge,) and asking if JACOB HARMON was as good a Union man as ever. As appeared from the testimony, FRY made no revelations to WALKER of his plans; but starting as he did at 2 o'clock, and not being familiar with the roads, WALKER piloted him about three miles in the direction of Midway.

After leaving WALKER, FRY stopped at the house of DANIEL SMITH, a noted Union man, living five or six miles from the bridge, arriving there about one hour before daylight. Immediately FRY laid his plans before SMITH, who agreed to act as a messenger from FRY to JACOB HARMON, to communicate to HARMON that he (FRY) was at SMITH's house, that he had come to destroy the railroad, and that he wanted to see HARMON at SMITH's house that morning. This message was communicated by SMITH to JACOB HARMON about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 8th of November, and accordingly HARMON, who was a leading Union spirit in the neighborhood, repaired to SMITH's house, where the plans were unfolded, and the plot and programme agreed upon. HARMON was to go home, circulate the fact throughout the neighborhood, and gather the Unionists, assembling them at his house on that night, whilst FRY would remain at SMITH's until nightfall, and then repair to HARMON's house to consummate the conspiracy.

HARMON did his share of the work well, for as early as 9 o'clock at night between thirty and forty conspirators had met at his house, ready to be led by their chief on his arrival, and eager for the destruction of the property. At that hour FRY alighted from his horse and bounded into the yard, exclaiming, "Friends, I am Col. FRY, and I am come to share with you." The party immediately assembled in the house, when FRY commenced haranguing the crowd by revealing his plans, and urging them on to deeds of violence, until the crowd were almost unanimous in their expressions of approbation, and with one accord determined that the bridge should be destroyed—that FRY should be their leader, and that they would follow him, if necessary, to death.

Fry drew forth a United States flag, and spreading it upon a table in the centre of the room, called upon his followers to surround that emblem of the Union, and take with him the oath of allegiance. This was late in the night, and after the whole plot had been fully understood, the conspirators surrounded the table in groups, and, by direction of the leader, placed their left hands upon the folds of the flag, raising aloft their right hands, and swearing to support the Constitution of the United States, to sustain the flag there spread before them, and to do that night whatever may be impressed upon them by their chief. This oath was taken by all, except two or three, in solemn earnest, and in silence; the darkness relieved alone by the dim and flick ring light of a solitary candle. The scene was impressive—the occasion was full of moment—the hour was fit, and everything conspired to fill the hearts of the traitors with a fixed determination.

Aroused thus to the highest pitch of malice and revenge, the chief of the conspirators immediately led the way to the bridge, and was followed in eager haste by the willing crowd. The Confederate guard, consisting of five soldiers, watching the bridge, were immediately surrounded by the infuriated mob, and were held in close confinement, whilst FRY, still leading the way, and still followed by the boldest of his clan, hastened to the wooden structure, applied the torch, and the whole was consumed and burned to the ground in an hour. Upon returning to the guarded soldiers, FRY graciously extended to them their lives upon condition that they would take the oath of allegiance to the United States—saying that now "he had them under his thumb, and the d—d telegraph and railroad would tell upon them no longer." This closed the scene—the party of traitors dispersed to their homes for the night—many of them to be captured on the morrow, and the remainder to flee to the woods and mountains, as outcasts from their homes.

The foregoing are the leading facts as were developed in the trial of a number of the conspirators, and the leading spirits in the deed of destruction were David FRY, Jacob HARMON, C. A. HANN, Daniel SMITH, Henry HARMON, Henry FRY, and twenty or thirty others, whose names it is not prudent to mention.

MISSOURI.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. PRICE.

The Fayetteville *Arkansian*, of the 25th ult., says that Gen. PRICE sent an express to Col. HERBERT, commanding at Fayetteville, informing the latter officer that the Federals were advancing upon Springfield with a heavy force, and asking for aid. About a week since, the Northern papers had a telegram from St. Louis, saying that an expedition had started from Rolla. The natural supposition is that this force was meant to attack PRICE. The distance between Springfield and Rolla is about 113 miles; and the Federals had ample time to reach Springfield. The *Arkansian* estimates PRICE's force at 18,000 men, but, as far as we can ascertain, this is double the number he really has. We hope he may be reinforced and enabled to give the enemy battle. The *Arkansian* says it is understood that Gen. MCINTOSH will go to PRICE's assistance at once. It was said that when Gen. MCCULLOCH left here for the West, it was under orders to take his command to the headquarters of Gen. VAN DORN. We have no doubt but that VAN DORN will take some immediate steps to relieve PRICE by sending him aid or menacing the enemy so as to create a diversion in PRICE's favor.

Gen. VAN DORN remained in our city but a short time. He is a man of energy and Napoleonic celerity of movement. He left for his headquarters at Pocahontas after issuing a spirited order. Gen. PIKE and Staff proceeded to the Indian country, and the *Gazette* says that Capt. WOODRUFF's artillery company will form a part of his command.

Col. DORSON's Regiment, in the southwestern portion of the State, has been attached to Gen. PRICE's command. The Texas Regiment, S. B. MAXEY, Colonel, W. E. BESON, Lieutenant-Colonel, and W. A. STANLEY, Major, which had crossed the river on their way to Kentucky, have been stopped, and will go under VAN DORN. The *Gazette* informs us that Col. LUMONTE's Regiment, in Yell County, will be ordered to Pocahontas. Gen. MCCULLOCH is, by this time, with his troops in Western Arkansas. There is unusual activity in every military circle and department. A call is made for ten regiments to rendezvous at Pocahontas, and stirring times may be expected.

The telegraph line from here to Fort Smith is completed to Clarksville, 100 miles, or two-thirds of the way. When this line is completed, we shall be able to get the earliest information in regard to army movements in the West. It will be of incalculable advantage to the officers in command.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Feb. 10 says:

"The latest advices are to the effect that the State troops under Gen. PRICE's command are rapidly volunteering for the Confederate service; from six to eight thousand have already enlisted, and been organized into a brigade. Gen. PRICE is reported at Springfield. The enemy are reported in their papers to be moving against him in three columns—one from Rollia, one from Sedalia, and one from Kansas. Rolla is the present terminus of the Southwestern Branch Railroad, and is one hundred and fourteen miles distant from Springfield, and the same distance from St. Louis, between which points it lies. Sedalia is almost due north of Springfield, and about one hundred and twenty-five miles distant. It is the western terminus of the Pacific Railroad. Both railroads connect with St. Louis, and are in full operation. Thus, from Northeast, North and Northwest, the enemy, with many advantages, are converging upon PRICE; but we have every confidence that his stand will be made good by the time that his forces can reach him."

A CALL FOR TROOPS.

From the Memphis Appeal.

On the requisition of Gen. VAN DORN, commander of the trans-Mississippi department, Gov. RECTOR has issued a proclamation calling for 10,000 men, which invitation should, and we presume will, be at once responded to with alacrity. The State is divided into four military divisions, and a quota assigned to each, as follows: 1. The Counties of Benton, Crawford, Yell, Carroll, Franklin, Scott, Madison, Johnson, Sebastion, Scarcy, Pope, Newton, Van Buren, Marion, Conway, Washington and Perry, 3,000 men. 2. The Counties of Saline, Dallas, Hot Spring, Calhoun, Montgomery, Ouachita, Polk, Union, Sevier, Columbia, Pike, Lafayette, Hempstead and Clark, 2,000 men. 3. The Counties of Pulaski, Jefferson, Prairie, Bradley, Monroe, Drew, Phillips, Desha, Arkansas, Chicot and Ashley, 1,500 men. 4. The Counties of White, Jackson, St. Francis, Independence, Crittenden, Izard, Mississippi, Fulton, Poinsett, Lawrence, Craighead, Randolph, and Green, 1,500 men. All or either of the divisions failing to report the number of men respectively assigned to them by the 5th of March, will be subject to a draft by counties, until their due proportion according to population is furnished to fill the requisition made upon the State by the General in command.

AN APPEAL FROM VAN DORN.

Maj.-Gen. EARL VAN DORN addresses a proclamation to "the young men of Arkansas, Texas, and Northern Louisiana." We quote the conclusion of the document:

We have voted to be free. We must now fight to be free, or present to the world the humiliating spectacle of a nation of braggarts, more contemptible than the tyrants who seek to enslave us.

The flag of our country is waving on the southern borders of Missouri—planted there by my hands, under authority from our Chief Magistrate. It represents all that is dear to us in life. Shall it wave there in melancholy loneliness, as a Fall leaf in our primeval forests, or shall its beautiful field and bright stars flaunt in the breeze over the proud battalions of Arkansas, of Texas, and of Louisiana, as they are marshaling to do battle with Missouri for victory, for honor, and for Independence?

Awake! young men of Arkansas, and arm! Beautiful maidens of Louisiana, smile not upon the craven youth who may linger by your hearth when the rude blast of war is sounding in your ear! Texas chivalry, to arms! Hardships and hunger, disease and death, are preferable to slavish subjugation, and a nation with a bright page in history and a glorious epitaph is better than a vassaled land with honor lost and a people sunk in infamy.

EARL VAN DORN, Major-General.

THE DEFENCE OF SAVANNAH.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, speaking of the defences of Savannah, says:

"With respect to the particular channel by which the enemy's gunboats entered, and made a partial progress from Warsaw Sound toward Augustine River, we learn the following facts:

This channel, called the 'Wilmington Narrows,' is not laid down in any chart, and had eluded the vigilance of the coast survey. But months ago, it had been called to the attention of Gen. LAWTON, who had an old hulk sunk across it, and the engineer who superintended the work reported that the channel was effectually obstructed. Subsequently, a few weeks ago only, an intelligent planter of the neighborhood reported at headquarters that there was more water in the channel than had been supposed, and that further obstructions were necessary. Piles were then driven across the channel, but owing to the character of the soil at that point, and the effect of the tides, the piles 'lifted' themselves, and were of no use. An experienced builder was then employed, who drove a double row of piling at another point of the 'Narrows,' which did stop the gunboats of the enemy, and finally turned them back, and those piles remain there intact at this time. Other efforts have been made, and weeks of labor bestowed to place other obstructions in that channel, with what success remains to be seen. But whatever the result, there has been no want of diligence in this matter. Owing to the wet, marshy soil adjacent, no battery can be erected to command the channel at a nearer point than Causton's Bluffs. This has been done.

We also learn that Fort Jackson and other defensible points have engaged the earnest attention of officers, and have been so strengthened as to give every reasonable assurance of the safety of Savannah. Every inch, by land and water, at every available point where a blow may be struck, or a gun fired against the enemy, will be disputed. The result cannot be otherwise than a triumphant defence."

A FIGHT NEAR PENSACOLA.

Correspondence of the Mobile Tribune.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 3, 1862.

A little skirmish took place at East Pass on Friday morning, between the blockading vessel at that point and Capt. MCPHERSON's Company of "Walton Rangers." The particulars from a reliable source are these:

MCPHERSON has a small schooner boat to police Choctonatchie Bay, and it appears that whenever this little craft nears the Pass the blockading vessel sends in launches and chases her, with intent, of course, to capture. MCPHERSON on Friday laid a trap for the fellows, and put 21 men in ambush near a part of the Pass where the launches had to pass, and then sent the little vessel down about the point. As usual, the blockader sent out three launches filled with men to chase our little craft. To their utter dismay, when within about forty yards, "our 21" poured into them such a volley of blue whistlers and rifle balls that they were forced to withdraw, after losing, it is thought, from 25 to 30 of their men. Our boys enjoyed themselves standing behind sandbags and giving the Yankees fits.

One boat, containing about twenty-five men, was forced to make the best of its way across, and landed, when only three men were able to get out of the boat.

The uncrippled boats made the best of their way to vessels in the offing, when they commenced shelling the camp, or supposed camp of the rebels; but, pshaw! our boys were on a deer trail, and were looking out for a fresh supper, as nobody was hurt. They intended to fish for eels about where the boats were fired at. A detachment from the Mississippi Regiment was sent over to-day to reinforce the Mississippi and Florida regiments at Camp Bradford (Live Oak.) They number about 200.

THAT MEETING OF PLANTERS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 21.

In pursuance of a call of a number of cotton and tobacco planters, at present in Richmond, a meeting was held at the City Hall, at 7 o'clock last night, to take into consideration the voluntary destruction of the cotton and tobacco crop, in view of the fact that the enemy's efforts were mainly directed toward robbing the South of the accumulation of those two great staples. Considering the inclemency of the night, the meeting was largely attended.

On motion of Col. C. M. F. GARNETT, Gen. THOMAS J. GREEN, of North Carolina, was called to the chair, and R. R. RHODES, Esq., Commissioner of Patents, appointed Secretary. The Chairman explained the objects of the meeting, saying that as cotton was king and tobacco vice-regal, it was proposed to ascertain how far they could be made to subserve the cause of our Independence.

An eloquent address was delivered by Dr. C. K. MARSHALL, of Mississippi, in which he advocated the purchase of the cotton and tobacco crop by the Government, and its destruction, if necessary. He deprecated reliance on foreign intervention, saying that we must fight out the battle ourselves.

Gov. BROWN, of Mississippi, being called upon, responded in a few spirited remarks, in the course of which the extortioners and the Yankee acquisiti

or of Government agents and contractors, paying therefor forty cents per pound, and no more. The price fixed is the highest rate at which contracts have been made, and leaves very large profits to the manufacturers.

J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of War.

CUMBERLAND GAP.

HEADQUARTERS CUMBERLAND GAP, Jan. 24, 1862.

All absent officers and soldiers belonging to the command at Cumberland Gap, and fit for duty, are ordered to return to the post forthwith. By command of JAMES E. RAINS, Colonel Com'dg Post.

HOWARD WEBB, Adjutant.

SLIGHTLY EXALTED.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Church Intelligencer.

"I have come to die with you just here!"—(BEAUREGARD'S Address to his soldiers at Manassas.)

While the loud tocsin of war is sending its fearful, solemn toll throughout the land; whilst our borders are illumined with the fierce flames fed by the roof-trees of many a Southern home, whose pleasant chambers have been rifled of all that made the comfort and joy of an innocent and peaceful agricultural people; the memories and sweet associations clustered around the hearthstones for generations swept away by the red besom of destruction in the hand of the invader and ravisher, one's mind dwells materially upon the recollections which one gathers from the history of God's dealings with the nations that have gone before us, who have struggled even as we do now, for life, liberty, and religion. Our battle-cry has been the sternest and saddest ever sent forth from the lips of a nation. Defeat for us, is annihilation; therefore, the cry rings wildly up to Heaven, "Victory or death." So the calm words, calmly spoken before the battle of Manassas, by the brave leader, found an echo in the heart of every soldier. "If we must die, my boys, I have come to die here!" and the thrill runs through the great pulse of all the millions of people, women and children in the Confederate States—with one heart, one impulse, they send back the shout, "If we must die, we *die here!*"—"*Victory or death!*"

BOWLING GREEN UNDER REBEL RULE.

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL ARMY OF KENTUCKY, }
BOWLING GREEN, Jan. 12, 1862. }

An Adjutant Provost-Marshal will travel on each and every passenger train passing between Bowling Green and Nashville, and Clarksville. It shall be his duty, before the cars leave Nashville or Clarksville, to demand and examine the passports of all the passengers—not officers or soldiers—and to remove from the cars all who fail to present written passports.

2. The same examination will be repeated after the Nashville train has crossed the Cumberland River, and any person then found without proper passports shall be put out of the cars at the first station, or in case of grave suspicion, be brought under arrest to the Provost-Marshal at this place.

3. No person will be permitted to enter the cars at any way station for Bowling Green without a passport from a military officer.

4. An officer of the Guard, or Assistant Provost-Marshal, will examine all passports at the depot at Bowling Green, and the guards will prevent any person from entering a car, except at the door, or doors, at which such officer or Provost is stationed.

5. The commanding officers at Clarksville and Russellville will put a guard on duty at the railway stations, and require them to report to the Provost-Marshal, or his attendant, at the depot.

6. Citizens arriving at Bowling Green, by the cars, will immediately report to, and be registered by the Provost-Marshal.

7. No person will be permitted to enter or leave Bowling Green on freight trains.

8. These regulations will be posted up in the cars.

By order, MAJ.-GEN. HARDEE.

W. D. PICKETT, Assist. Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO 8.

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL ARMY KENTUCKY, }
BOWLING GREEN, Jan. 27, 1862. }

1. All officers and soldiers belonging to this army, now absent without leave, will rejoin their respective commands without delay.

2. Commanding officers of brigades and regiments will see to the strict execution of this order, and report promptly all cases where unnecessary delays occur.

3. All who fail to report promptly in compliance with this order, will be published in the newspapers as deserters and dealt with accordingly.

Maj.-Gen. HARDEE.

W. D. PICKETT, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

THE BATTLE AT PIKETON.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF JOHN S. WILLIAMS, COLONEL COMMANDING.

CAMP NEAR POUND GAP, Nov. 13, 1861.

GENERAL: Since my last report to you I have been compelled to abandon Piketon by an overwhelming force, that advanced upon me in two columns—one directly up the river from Prestonsburgh, sixteen hundred strong, with a battery of six pieces; and the other from Louisa, up John's Creek, a branch of the Sandy, numbering 1,800 men, with a battery of field pieces. Both of these columns converged upon Piketon. My whole force consisted of 1,010 men, including sick, teamsters and men on extra duty. I did not believe that the advance of the enemy would be so rapid, and hoped that the artillery and reinforcements promised would arrive before they could disturb me at Piketon.

Under this confident hope, I commenced gathering supplies, explored the leather resources of the country, found them abundant and organized a corps of shoemakers, and had them at work. Major HAWES had purchased a thousand fat hogs, and a number of beef cattle, and was making preparation to salt them. My men were badly clad and badly armed, with not a knapsack, haversack, or canteen; they carried their powder in horns, gourds and bottles. This was our condition when the enemy commenced the advance upon us. Retreat was inevitable; but there was too much public property to be abandoned without an effort to save it.

I at once ordered all the transportation possible to be collected, and sent the sick, the wounded, and the live stock to the rear, on the Pound Gap road, for the Tazewell route was no longer safe. I sent a small armed force immediately on the Tazewell route, with written orders to turn back the artillery and all public wagons to a point of safety in Virginia.

I then sent Capt. HOLLIDAY, with a small mounted party, on the John's Creek road, and Captains THOMAS and CLAY on the river road to Prestonburg, to observe the movements of the enemy. This was on the night of the 8th. Capt. THOMAS discovered the advanced guard of the enemy about 15 miles from Piketown. I went in person with Captains MAY and HAWKINS, with their companies of infantry, and Lieut. VANHOOK with 20 mounted men, to the position of Capt. THOMAS, near Joy Creek. I found that Capt. THOMAS had burned the bridge there. The men were allowed to refresh themselves, and the horses secured in a deep mountain cave, and the whole party of 250 men moved on foot to a strong position half a mile in front of the burnt bridge, here to await what we supposed to be the advanced guard of the enemy's force.

I returned to our camp at daylight, and met the report of Capt. HOLLIDAY, who had been fired upon by an advanced guard of the enemy of about 150 men. He gave them a gallant fight, killed eight of them, having only one of his number wounded and one horse killed.

I dispatched Capt. SHAWHAN, with his own and Capt. CAMERON'S companies, to observe the movements of the enemy on John's Creek, with instructions to engage any party not more than twice his number, but not to attack the enemy's full force.

At 1½ o'clock, on the 9th inst., the enemy moved up to Capt. MAY'S position with a force of sixteen hundred men and a battery of six pieces; and were received by two hundred and fifty rifles and shot guns, in point blank range, every one of which took effect. Their column wavered and fell back; but returned in good order, and attempted to carry the pass by assault under cover of their cannon, but were repulsed again with terrible slaughter. They then withdrew beyond the range of our shot guns, and threw their infantry up the hills, soon outflanking our little band, and compelling them to fall back behind the burnt bridge. Here our force made a stand; but the enemy advanced no further. I then ordered three more companies of infantry to sustain Capt. MAY'S command, or to cover his retreat if necessary. At 12 o'clock at night Capt. SHAWHAN reported to me that the enemy were advancing in full force on the Johns' Creek Road with great rapidity. I then ordered Capts. MAY and SHAWHAN and all the outposts in. I made a display of the forces in Piketon, sent the exhausted infantry in the direction of our retreat, and waited with the balance of the command the arrival of the enemy. They came up slowly and cautiously, but were detained for an hour by Capt. THOMAS' company of sharpshooters, stationed near the ford, which prevented their artillery from getting into position to take the town. As they approached, I moved the rear guard of 400 men off in good order. They opened upon us a tremendous fire of artillery and musketry, were replied to by our sharpshooters. We had one killed and three wounded, while the enemy had six killed. In the Joy fight our loss was ten in killed, fifteen wounded, and forty missing—some of the missing men have gone back to their homes, and others join us daily. We lost Lieut. RUSE, who fell gallantly in the discharge of his duty. My first belief was that the enemy had lost but one hundred and fifty men; but from subsequent information received from spies, Union men, escaped prisoners who have joined us, and others who have examined their burial ground, I am satisfied the enemy lost over 300 in killed, with the usual proportion of wounded.

I cannot speak in terms of commendation too high of the gallantry of Capts. MAY, THOMAS, HAWKINS and CLAY, and Lieut. VAN HOOK and SAM. CLAY—indeed, the officers and men behaved with so much courage and coolness that to discriminate at all would be invidious. If we had have had 1,000 men more, and a battery of six pieces, we could have whipped and destroyed both columns; but with the small force I had, it was impossible to fight both at once, and to have opposed my whole force to one, would have exposed my rear to the other. Our cartridge-boxes arrived the day after the fight. We had powder and lead, and made our own cartridges and moulded our own bullets. The enemy have 6,000 troops near Piketon—1,000 of them advanced ten miles this side of that place. They have not more than 1,500 at Prestonsburgh; what they have below as reserves I know but little of, for all communication is cut off and the whole country is frightened out of its wits, and but few men will act as scouts or guides. I am satisfied that this large force was got moved up like Sandy mainly for the purpose of dispersing the unorganized, and half-armed, and bare-footed squad under my control.

They intended to move upon the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, I think, by way of Tazewell Court-House. They fortify their positions, and have a large number of wagons. The Sandy is now navigable for steamboats to a point above Piketon.

We want good rifles, clothes, great coats, knapsacks, haversacks and canteens—indeed, everything almost, except a willingness to fight. Many of our men are barefooted, and I have seen the blood in their tracks, as they marched from Joy to this place. You know what we want. General; send such articles as we need to Abingdon. There is little substance here, and I fear I shall be compelled to fall back to a point where I can subsist until our organization is perfected. We have been so constantly fighting that we have not had time to complete our muster-rolls. I have now over twelve hundred men. If I could make a forward movement, the effect would be good upon the country.

Mr. THOMAS has just received from the Governor of Florida a commission as "Aide-de-Camp," with the rank of Colonel. I cannot insist upon retaining him from such increased rank. Send somebody else. If the enemy should move by way of the Pound, I have not a sufficient force to resist them—no artillery—no intrenching tools, nor axes, spades, nor picks. If they come we will give them a fight, but this will do us no good but to destroy a few of them. I have just learned from a spy that a steamboat arrived at Piketon yesterday with supplies to the enemy. Maj. HOWES wants more money; he has bought hogs, horses, wagons, &c., &c. Your obedient servant,

[Official.] JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Colonel, C.S.A.

H. W. CHILTON, A. A. General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Memphis *Appeal* learns from a lady friend that a project is on foot among the gentler sex of Memphis to organize a "broomstick battalion," for the especial protection of such young gentlemen as are indisposed to enlist for the protection of their country. Nice young men, thal attend "small tea-parties," wear kid gloves, and have their hair dressed five or six times a week by the barber, will receive their particular attention.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, writing from Richmond, under date of the 3d inst., says: "LATROBE'S field battery will leave here to-day or to-morrow, to replace, in part, the artillery lost at Fishing Creek. LATROBE is a Baltimorean, and a son or nephew of the great lawyer of that city. Capt. SHIELDS, the Chief-of-Artillery instruction at this post has equipped, drilled and sent off eight field batteries within the last two or three months."

All moveable property of any value was moved from Danville, Tenn., before the arrival of the National gunboats, except about fifty barrels of flour and a lot of green hides.

Reports from different sections of the Confederacy, says the Bowling Green *Courier*, represent the wheat and other growing crops as very promising.

The people of Charleston are now agitating the subject of a Central Park in some portion of the burnt district. The *Mercury* says the project has so far met with public approval as to have induced the City Council to request the owners of ground, within the contemplated bounds of the possible Park, the prices of their several lots. Two sites are proposed for the Park, one east, and the other west of King-street.

ON Feb. 3, resolutions highly eulogistic to Gen. PRICE, were passed by the Tennessee Legislature.

The Abingdon *Virginian* of Feb. 7, states that the "Yankee cavalry has reoccupied Prestonburg and Piketville. They captured some half-dozen Virginians at the latter place, and murdered in cold blood, Judge WM. CECIL, an old man, who had been previously wounded. Their force is camped for Winter at Paintville."

The Bowling Gresn *Courier* of Feb. 21, says: "Some few days since, Mr. A. R. JACKSON, of Capt. GOULD'S TEXAS Company, Col. FORREST'S Regiment, started with Mr. R. M. MARTIN on a trip to within the Federal lines. They went some ten miles beyond Calhoun, and representing themselves as Federal soldiers, took possession of twelve horses belonging to Col. JIM JACKSON'S Cavalry, which were at the house of a Union man named WILLIS FIELDS, and brought them safely into camp at Hopkinsville. It was quite an adventurous and successful expedition."

From the Cleveland, Tenn., *Banner*, we learn that LEVI TREWHITT, Esq., died at Mobile, Ala., (where he was sent as a prisoner,) on Friday morning, Jan. 31. He was aged 65 or 70 years. His remains were brought back, and interred at Cleveland, on Monday, Feb. 31.

"From Quartermaster FLOYD, of Col. NEWMAN'S Regiment, now in our city on official business," says the Knoxville *Register*, "we learn that this regiment lost in the Fishing Creek fight eleven killed and twenty-six wounded, the precise number they lost both killed and wounded in the Wild Cat fight. This regiment was posted, by a special order from Gen. CRITTENDEN in person, behind a fence for the purpose of covering our retreat. Reserving their fire until the enemy got within about seventy-five yards they poured into their advancing columns a volley which sent the Hessians reeling and staggering back, checking them for at least forty minutes, and thereby no doubt saving many of our gallant boys. The regiment only retired when about being outflanked."

The Petersburgh *Express* of Jan. 31, says: Intelligence was brought to this city yesterday afternoon, by passengers from the south, that the coast of North Carolina was strewn with the bodies of the dead men and horses which had been lashed ashore after the late violent gale. They are supposed to be a portion of the men and horses composing the Burnside Expedition.

The Galveston *Civilian*, of the 29th ult., says: "A letter from Galveston assures us that Gen. NEWTON is convalescing slowly, and is on his feet again. The old hero has had a severe time of it for several months, but we hope ere long to see him out, with his energies much recuperated. He expresses the liveliest hopes for the good cause of the South, and has had heart cheered often amid his hours of sickness by the tidings of the glorious victories of our gallant army."

A letter from New-Orleans thus speaks of Southern gunboats now erecting in that vicinity: "The second new gunboat, for lake service, was launched a few days since. She is named the *Trent*, and a more suitable one could not be selected. The other is named the *Bienville*. They will soon be ready for the wooden nutmeg flotilla that infests our lakes. A few loads of our white-headed King arrived last week—some 2,000 bales."

The Marion (Ala.) *Commonwealth* of the 17th, states that by order of Gov. SHORTER, issued on the 10th inst., the Ninth Brigade of Alabama militia has been ordered out under the most strict military regulations. A levy of the whole effective militia force of this division of the State, between the ages of 18 and 60, has been ordered to arms and to be ready for active service.

The *Examiner* learns that, at the instance of Congress, the Secretary of War has prepared an estimate of a loan to the State of Missouri for military purposes. The estimate is for *one million of dollars*, which is to be applied, with consent of her authorities, to the pay of her troops prior to their muster into the Confederate service.

The Virginia correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says "that out of the Fifth South Carolina Regiment, numbering 800 men, whose term of service is about expiring, but 170 have signified their willingness to enlist "for the war."

Mr. E. T. JONES, editor and proprietor of the old *Spirit of the Times*, announces his intention of reviving that paper at the close of the war, and that meantime all letters should be addressed to him, at the office of the Nashville *Union and American*.

The Nashville *Gazette*, of the 22d, says that Hon. JERE. CLEMENS, of Alabama, passed through that City several days ago as a private in one of the companies of an Alabama regiment.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, of the 22d, learns by private letter that "re-enlisting goes bravely on" in Gen. BRAGG'S command, and that the men, generally, are in good health.

Messrs. D. E. Ray and B. C. KIRK, two Kentucky gentlemen, on a visit to Pensacola, have presented Gen. BRAGG with a beautiful thorough-bred mare, valued at $700 or $800.

The Railroad to White River has just been completed bringing Little Rock (Ark.) within twenty-four hours of Memphis.

The new Confederate gunboat *Bienville*, says the New-Orleans *Crescent*, was launched at Bayou, St. John. She is spoken of as being a splendid craft of the kind, and will do excellent service.

JOHN FORSYTH, Esq., of the Mobile *Register*, has been elected Captain of an infantry company recently organized in Mobile.

The following disputches appear in the Nashville *Union*. One of them is a curious commentary on CAVE JOHNSON'S late conduct:

CORINTH, Miss., Feb. 11.

All is quiet here. There are no gunboats on the upper Tennessee. The trains make regular connections. CLARKSVILLE, Feb. 11.

Fort Donelson has not been attacked. The pickets at Gort Henry were driven in by Col. FOREST. BRIGHAW captured a Dutch Colonel. Gens. —— and —— are here with their brigades and heavy batteries. We feel safe. CAVE JOHNSON.

The Butler Expedition—A Card from the Officers of the Twelfth Maine Regiment.

STEAMER CONSTITUTION, OFF SHIP ISLAND, }
SUNDAY, Feb. 16, 1862. }

We cannot allow the steamer *Constitution* to depart without availing ourselves of the opportunity of expressing on behalf of the troops under our command our deep sense of gratitude for the obligations we are under to the Sanitary Commission for many articles for hospital use of indispensable necessity for the health and comfort of a large body of troops on this transport.

With over twenty-three hundred men on board, embarked in Boston harbor, and detained there ten days in the month of January, there would have been great suffering but for the timely supply furnished by the Sanitary Commission.

Especially would we express our gratitude for the faithful, prompt and efficient exertions of Dr. BLAKE, the efficient and gentlemanly agent of the Commission.

We are satisfied that the lives of many of the men in our commands have been saved through the exertions of Dr. BLAKE, and his timely cooperation with the Surgeons of the regiments.

Most respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed) G. F. SHEPLEY, Colonel,
Commanding Twelfth Maine Volunteers.

(Signed) JONAS H. FRENCH, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding Bay State Regiment.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

AFFAIRS AT FORT MONROE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

NEWPORT'S NEWS, VA., Sunday, Feb. 23, 1862.

The French Emperor seems resolved to secure proper respect for his Government in our waters. To the vessels already lying in Hampton Roads—the *Pomone* and the *Catanet*—another, bearing the flag of the Empire, has been added—making altogether an armament of thirty-eight guns. The officers in command on these vessels bear themselves with characteristic politeness, and there is no want of salutes and other naval courtesies on every occasion allowing them.

The *Roanoke*, whose disability has not yet been repaired, is coolly laying for the *Merrimac*, which is reported fully ready for active service and very anxious to get out of Norfolk harbor. She is completely iron-clad, but so clumsily that her decks are merely above water. A queer experiment has been tested, I believe satisfactorily, on the *Roanoke*, for the benefit of the resurrected *Merrimac*. The object was to determine whether an anchor could be thrown from the mainmast upon a vessel alongside, and the intention is to run, by the aid of a tug, upon the secession steamer, when she makes her long-looked-for appearance, and introduce her to the bottom of the James River *sans cérémonie*.

What all reconnoissance and scouting has failed to resolve, has at length, accidentally, as you have doubtless learned, been made evident—the actual nature and strength of the works at Big Bethel. A party from Newport's News, with a flag of truce, was lost among the roads in that neighborhood a few days ago, and instead of approaching the place in front, blindfolded, they positively stumbled into the redoubted position with their eyes wide open, having in their wanderings got to its rear. It appears to have always been a very incomplete affair, consisting, in all, of three parallel intrenchments, directly beyond each other, with their accompanying earthworks, without any flank trenching worthy the name. But the strength of the place consisted of an almost impassable swamp, between the battery and the ground on which the First New-York Regiment deployed, with the idea of storming the works, on the 10th of June, 1861, immediately before all self-possession departed from the commanding General.

"Let by-gones be by-gones." Whatever Big Bethel was on that unfortunate day, it is certainly a pitiable sight now, dismantled, not containing a single piece of ordnance, and with its hundred miserable and woe-begone occupants, wan with sickness and privation, and wretched in the hopelessness of their cause, defeat echoing in their ears from every direction. You will regret, of course, to learn that the ancient edifice from which we have the title "Big Bethel," the great and venerable church in which the pious sires of "degenerate sons" delighted—has been destroyed. It had been transformed into a sort of barracks by the rebels, and not the ghost of sanctity lingered, but was dispelled by the callous rascals. It was the Pennsylvania Eleventh Cavalry that did the business for it. When Gen. MANSFIELD issued orders retaliatory for acts of incendiarism committed by the enemy, they drove the Secessionists like chaff before them, compelling their exit just at meal-time, when they had their beefsteak frying on the stove—a state of things which must have added inconceivably to their distress. From the conflagration of the building nothing was saved but the builder's account-book, a portion of which is in the hands of a private of Company L, and which is a quaint relic, containing debits and credits concerning worthy masons and carpenters dating in the last century. The Secessionists had been using it to express their whims, and in a blank place was freshly written, "Miss Dolly Carter, of Kentucky, the belle of the Southwest;" and coupled with it, no doubt by the faint-hearted lover himself: "Brig.-Gen. Walter R. Tally, New-Kent troops." By the same hand also was inscribed: "The New-Kent Light Horse Dragoons are spoiling for a fight with the Mounted Dutchmen"—obviously referring to the Pennsylvania Cavalry, which did not let them "spoil" long; and again, "The New-Kent Light Horse—the TERROR of the Yankee Pups." This, in connection with the unceremonious flight of the "Terror" upon the advent of the identical "Mounted Dutchmen" and "Yankee Pups," is very good of the Brigadier-General—also, of the "New-Kent Light Horse." By the way, the Eleventh, which has been at Old Point (Camp Hamilton) over two months now, has done yeoman service in this quarter, in hunting out and chasing the rebels away. It consists of twelve companies, and is a full regiment. The Colonel, a brave soldier and a true patriot—JOSIAH HARLAN—is a Philadelphian, though his troops are from all parts of the State. In fact, I found a whole company of Pittsburghers and Western Pennsylvania men, (among them, Company L, Capt. LOOMIS and Lieut. MASON,) and quite a number of Orleans. The health of the men has been bad, owing to exposures, and in the short space of six months over thirty deaths from disease have occurred. Only yesterday, a member of Company K was carried to his last home, a victim of typhoid.

GEN. CASS ON THE REBELLION.

WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address was read in Chicago as well as elsewhere, on Saturday last. At the conclusion of the reading, the audience called loudly for Gen. CASS, and with an emphasis that would take no denial. The General, in answer to repeated calls, came forward and said that he was not prepared to make a speech on that occasion; that he should consider it ill-timed to make one after listening to the address just read. It would be presumptuous to attempt to give force to its admonitions. It was a prophetic voice from the tomb, one not to be lightly regarded, and it was the duty of every citizen to take serious thought of present events, and ponder well the teachings given by WASHINGTON. It was good for all to meet on this natal day, and it was especially good now, when our country is rent with strife—a country which has possessed greater freedom than has ever fallen to the lot of any Government. But lately we have heard the cry from a portion of it, "To your tents, O, Israel!" Their hosts are endeavoring to destroy the temple of liberty which WASHINGTON has bequeathed to us; they are striving to pull down its pillars, and crush us in its fall, but, said the speaker, with earnest emphasis, "*they can't do it.*" The applause which followed the remark was absolutely deafening, and again and again the cheer was taken up until the hall rang anew. The General repeated the remark with even stronger emphasis, and the applause was renewed. Our glorious fabric, continued the speaker, shall survive, protected by our brave army and navy, and, defying the storm, it shall still stand and spread its shadow far and wide, like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. There have been many causeless insurrections; rebellions have often appeared on the page of history, but never before was there such a rebellion as this. Previous to it no man could rise up and say that he had ever received any injury from the Government; from Maine to Texas every man sat under the shadow of his own vine and fig-tree, and there was none to molest or make him afraid. Such a spectacle as this rebellion was reserved for the present generation to witness. It is a time, however, to congratulate ourselves on the patriotism, the wisdom and firmness, which the loyal American people have exhibited. From every town and hamlet they are pouring their strong men into the field, and, thanks to God, we are being victorious. He spoke of the honors paid to WASHINGTON on the occasion of his Eastern tour, and of the enthusiasm that everywhere abounded. In the address to the Senate announcing his death, he was characterized as "first in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen." Many years have passed, and this judgment has been confirmed. Of all the heroes of ancient or modern times, whose deeds have not perished with them, whose names are is scribed upon the scroll of fame, the brightest, the purest, is the name of WASHINGTON. The conclusion of the remarks, as indeed every sentence had been, was greeted with tumultuous applause.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Feb. 24.

Gov. PIERPOINT has received letters from Hardy, Hampshire and Pocahontas Counties, which give most fearful accounts of the condition of things in these and adjoining counties. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Federal army in Hampshire and Hardy Counties, the rebels are robbing and carrying off Union men to such an extent that the country is almost depopulated. The letters say that if the thieving rebels are not soon caught or killed it will be impossible to organize a court, or assess and collect taxes, for they are robbing the country of all the taxable property.

A gentleman who has just returned from a tour through Pocahontas County, writes from Huttonsville that there about 250 rebels at Huntersville, with one captain. They have murdered seven Union citizens in that vicinity during the last month, and threaten to murder others. There are hundreds of Union men there who would fight for the Union, if they had arms. The rebels have about 400 men at Lewisburgh, under command of one Capt. MCNEEL. The writer is persuaded that 2,000 Federal soldiers could go and capture all the rebel forces at Huntersville, Lewisburgh, and White Sulphur, and with the aid of the loyal citizens safely hold the country. A rebel Court was held at Huntersville last week, and the magistrates were compelled to levy a tax upon the people to pay for the slaves who have recently run away from Pocahontas County. Drafting was to commence soon, and the people were determined to resist to the death. The people have been robbed of nearly all the necessaries of life. Salt is selling at $24 per sack. Coffee is not to be had at all.

COMMODORE GOLDSBOROUGH.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH:

U. S. FLAG STEAMER PHILADELPHIA, }
OFF ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 14, 1862. }

I forgot to say to you in my pencil note, closed and mailed an hour since, that never on earth was a greater lie perpetrated by the hand and head of man than the one in the slip of newspapers you sent me, stating that during the violent gale we encountered I was taken down with an attack of rheumatic gout, and entirely disabled. There is not a scintilla of truth in it; nor was there the slightest ground for it. Throughout the whole gale I was in perfect health and as busy as a bee. And as to my remark about my volunteer officers, and my invocation to Heaven, it is all pure fiction, and only calculated to do harm and wound sensibilities. My volunteer officers are all admirable men, and do their duty gloriously. This very day you ought to receive the tidings of our doing in these waters; and, oh, how well I know your hearts will rejoice. The God of battles has been with us, and to him we owe everything. My officers and men are truly glorious.

NARRATIVE OF A REFUGEE.

We find in the Syracuse *Courier and Union* the narrative of FRANCIS COLEHAN, an escaped soldier from the rebel army at Pensacola, from which we extract:

"I had a good opportunity to find out the private opinions of a great number of the soldiers, and I have no doubt there were over *one hundred* men in Fort Barrancas alone, who were as loyal to the Union as myself. Of course we all desired to escape from the despotism which compelled us to serve under the accursed flag. We often cogitated plans of escape, but something would always seem to interfere with every project we formed, and we were unable to execute any of them.

On the 21st of December last, I was on guard as sentinel in charge of the 32-pounders on the beach, which was heavily loaded with grape for instant use, and could sweep the beach and water for a long distance around. Unmindful of my duty, I *very carelessly* allowed TIMOTHY CONOVAN to spike both guns! The spikes were short pieces of steel wire, shaped like a rat-tail file. CONOVAN drove the spike firmly down into the vents, broke them off close, and then put down the vent covers so that no one could see them. That night we had a private council, and the following persons resolved to make their escape the next day or perish in the attempt: TIMOTHY CONOVAN, Springfield, Mass.; JAMES SMITH, Buffalo, N. Y.; JAS. PARKER, Milwaukee, Wis.; EDWARD ENGLISH, Baltimore, Md.; ALBERT JOHNSON, a sailor, and myself.

There was an old leaky boat hanging up in a rickety old shed near our quarters, and about four rods from the water. We had previously looked upon that old boat as the means of our deliverance. By stealth we had caulked and tarred it, and made it perfectly tight and safe. Before the break of day on the morning of the 22d of December, we crept one by one out of our quarters and silently congregated in the shed, where in darkness we held a brief council as to the disposition of the sentinel who was on duty, and who was pacing up and down the beach in front of us. One end of his beat was immediately between us and the water. We were all well acquainted with him, and were unwilling to take his life in that murderous manner, although we knew he would instantly fire upon us and alarm the camp.

We concluded to pause until he turned on his beat, and when near the further end we would make a rush for the water and run all risks. It was already 7 o'clock, and daylight was beginning to streak the East. No time was to be lost. It was life or nothing now. The moment the sentinel turned his back, we seized the boat and swiftly and silently rushed for the water, into which we dashed the boat, and fixing the oars instantly began to slide from the soil of accursed Dixie. The noise of the oars arrested the attention of the sentinel. He turned, challenged, and instantly fired. The bullet whistled harmlessly past us. In a moment the whole camp was in a perfect state of confusion and alarm, but before they comprehended the matter we were beyond the reach of musket. They resolved to give us the grape, and the two thirty-twos were ranged upon us. But when the Captain raised the vent-covers and discovered the broken spikes, he fairly danced with rage. We saw this, and rising in the boat, pulled off our hats and gave them a wave and a cheer.

The United States troops in the fort had witnessed the whole affair from the beginning, and when we waved our hats they gave us an enthusiastic and tremendous cheer. As we approached the beach hundreds of them came down to meet us, and numbers rushing out into the water seized the approaching boat and carried it high and dry upon the shore. Before I could stir from my seat some one slapped me on my shoulder, and looking up I beheld ROWLAND PARIAH, of (Fairmount) Geddes, an old schoolmate, now a member of the New-York Seventy-fifth Volunteers, from Auburn. Right glad was I to find so quickly an old friend and neighbor. He, too, had been watching us during that mile and a half row for life.

We were immediately taken before Col. BROWN, who closely and rigidly questioned us. But our statements were so plain, and we found so many old friends and acquaintances, that were soon relieved of all suspicion. Two days after two negroes escaped, and being interrogated by the Colonel, fully corroborated our statements. They said that the suspicion and anger of the rebels were so great that they came near hanging two or three persons, including the sentinel, as accessories to our escape.

We stopped in the fort eleven days, and on the 2d of January, were placed on the United States steamer *Rhode Island*, which arrived at Philadelphia, January 18. The next day we sailed for New-York, and landed at Fort Layfayette, where we were detained five days, when an order came from Washington for our release. We took the oath of allegiance with a hearty good will, and are once more at liberty.

FRANCIS COLEHAN.

FAIRMOUNT, ONONDAGA COUNTY, N. Y.

THE REBEL GUNBOAT FLEET.

A Cairo paper says: "We have the most reliable information in this vicinity that the rebel gunboat fleet, of the construction of which the Southern papers frequently spoke previous to the establishment of the blockade, is now completely fitted out and equipped, and is ready for the upward march. A United States officer spoke of this matter yesterday to one of the Captains of Col. HANSON'S Kentucky Regiment. The latter said he was in the City of New-Orleans a couple of weeks since, and that eight rebel gunboats were then lying at the wharf awaiting orders to proceed up the Mississippi. The fleet, he said, is under the command of Commodore HOLLINS. The boats are all iron-clad; much more heavily plated than ours, and less vulnerable. Their machinery is all below the gun decks. In this respect they are equal to the *Benton*, the best boat of the United States fleet. The rebel officer further stated that it is the intention of Commodore HOLLINS to make an attack on Cairo, and that pretty speedily. 'Mark my prediction. You will find these boats before Fort Holt in less than ten days,' was one of the remarks which I heard him make. The rumor of a contemplated attack on Cairo has spread no little consternation among the people here, and if the rebels really have the kind of fleet I have just described, their apprehensions are not altogether groundless. At present, such an attack could easily be repulsed. We have seven or eight boats here, and though some of them are not in good repair, they could all be brought into requisition in case of emergency. In a week or so, however, five or six of these will start for the Cumberland River, leaving the place certainly pregnable to a fleet of eight well armed vessels."

FROM THE NIAGARA.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated on board the *Niagara*, off the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, Feb. 3, says:

The London *Times* is very indignant and bellicose in consequence of sinking the "stone fleet" off Charleston. I will inform the *Times* of a fact which they will not wish to know.

This ship (the *Niagara*) and the *Colorado*, are both at anchor, at this moment, within one mile of seven old hulks, sunk on the bar of the Southwest Pass, by the Secessionists, at the commencement of the blockade—sunk to prevent the ships-of-war from going up and taking New-Orleans.

It was against these old hulks that the *Richmond*, *Vincennes* and *Preble* grounded, during the attack upon them by the ram *Manassas*, the gunboats and the fireships, on the 12th of October.

Will the *Times* inform us if the rebel Government had any right to sink these seven vessels, now buoyed off by our Sailing-master, in the mouth of the Mississippi? Or has England determined to wage a war with us to destroy a great rival Power? Time alone will show, and in time we may pay her back with interest.

T. BUTLER KING, Commissioner from the State of Georgia, was so near being captured on board the steamer *Calhoun*, that he left his trunks with all his clothes and papers behind.

Among his papers was a letter from a well-known banker in London, to Mr. YANCEY, inquiring for the whereabouts of Mr. T. BUTLER KING, saying that he had loaned him a large sum of money, which had not been paid, and which claim had been placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

From this it appears that the "Commissioner from Georgia," who addressed a letter to the "Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL," which he published in London in pamphlet form, and which is now before me, full of false statements, was rather "hard up" for funds, like his friend, JEFF. DAVIS. Perhaps DAVIS can relieve him with Confederate notes, provided the London banker will receive them.

Mr. YANCEY is also in Europe, with "pockets to let."

THE WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION.

This body has issued its report for the month of January, 1862, under date of St. Louis, Feb. 10. It has distributed 15,389 different articles, consisting, among other things, of 696 bed comforts, 1,507 towels, 2,328 pairs of socks, etc. The total number of articles distributed to Feb. 1 was 34,604, and since its establishment the Commission has received 525 boxes and barrels of goods from different States and cities, and the sum of $2,276 45 has been received in money, two-thirds of which has been expended. The Commission calls for additional contributions, and asks that all boxes of goods may be directed to JAMES E. YEATMAN, President Western Sanitary Commission, St. Louis, Mo., as heretofore, and the *names* of the parties sending, and of the *place* sent from, should be plainly marked on the boxes, that their receipt may be more readily acknowledged.

AN ESCAPE FROM THE REBELS.

From the National Intelligencer.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Esq., son of Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, arrived in this city on Friday evening, in good health, having started from East Tennessee on the 4th instant. For two months previous to that date he had been an exile from the home of his father at Greenville, but had returned twice at night only to retire immediately to his place of concealment in the mansion of a friend. On the 4th he resolved to run the hazard of the die in an effort to reach Kentucky. To effect this he traveled in a northeasterly direction towards and into Virginia. Until reaching Lee County of the latter State, he walked during the night and stopped at the houses of friends or acquaintances through the day. In the county above named he distrusted all, and was traveling two nights through the mountains, carrying his food with him and having no shelter, or even a blanket or overcoat. After this he made a detour around Cumberland Gap, which is strongly fortified and guarded by the rebels. He then readily gained the Federal lines. The Union spirit in East Tennessee is represented to be as strong as ever, but battalions of troops are stationed along the railroad, and the bridges are particularly strongly guarded. There are other routes to East Tennessee than by Cumberland Gap, but as the Confederates have power to concentrate their forces rapidly by the railroad, none but a strong Federal column can pierce that position and hold it. The indomitable perseverance of this young man, in his determination to escape from Secessia, shows that he is a "chip of the old block."

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE STEAMER UNION.

The following extracts from a private letter describe some of the mishaps which have befallen this steamer since her departure from the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy-yard:

PORT ROYAL HARBOR, Feb. 14.

You have, no doubt, heard, ere this, of the unfortunate luck we have experienced since leaving our moorings at Charlestown. On the morning of the 10th inst. we went ashore on a sand-bar off Cape Romains. We struck at 4:35 A. M. All hands were immediately mustered. The morning was dark, dismal and dreary, a heavy northeast rain-storm prevailing.

We did not at first know our whereabouts, but when daylight approached, we found we were upon a sand-bar within two and a half miles of the enemy's shore, and in sight of Georgetown, S. C. We could plainly see the camps of the rebels. As soon as we ascertained our position, we cleared the decks for action, placing a canister-shot in "Uncle Ephraim," (pivot gun,) and loading the others with grape and shell.

After doing this, we endeavored to get the vessel off, without success, although many empty shells were thrown overboard. This was owing to the fact that we went on at high water. We observed, during the day, many vessels watching us. At night all the good oarsmen were selected to man a boat, and being furnished with provisions and a few arms, set sail for Charleston—forty miles—to obtain some relief from the blockading squadron. Those who remained on board the vessel were prepared to meet the enemy, if he had appeared, but there was only one alarm, and that proved false.

The next day we threw over filled shells, chain, pork, beans, molasses, and seventy tons of coal, leaving ten days' provision on board. In the afternoon the *Penguin* came to our relief. She had to anchor half a mile from us, because of her heavy draught. A Lieutenant from the *Penguin* came on board our vessel, but it was decided not to do anything until the next morning. At high

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Government has received advices from Nashville to Friday last. It was reported that the enemy was retreating toward the Tennessee River; but as that stream is rather crooked, this information is rather indefinite. The subsequent announcement that they are concentrating at Chattanooga, however, renders it a little more clear. A great change is found to have occurred already in the political feeling in Tennessee, and the War Department feels itself warranted in taking measures immediately to raise and arm volunteer troops in that State. The evacuation of Columbus by the rebels is confirmed.

The second gunboat expedition up the Tennessee River, under command of Lieut. GWIN, was even more important in its results than the first one. He found a strong Union sentiment in Mississippi, which is beginning to develop itself since the great successes of our arms in Tennessee. The Union men have heretofore been kept down by the roving bands of guerilla cavalry which have infested the country, but now they have the courage to speak their sentiments. Lieut. GWIN found at Clifton, Tenn., a large quantity of grain and flour stored, a portion of which he brought away.

Gen. BANKS' army, it will be seen by our dispatches, occupied Harper's Ferry on Wednesday last, with all the necessaries for a permanent stay. His advance took possession of Bolivar Heights, and on Thursday pushed a reconnoisance to Charlestown, where a few prisoners were captured. Loudon Heights were also occupied, to guard against a flank movement by the enemy. The troops passed over the river by means of a pontoon bridge. The reason for this movement is of course not divulged, but one object probably is to cover the reconstruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. No reliable intelligence has been received from Winchester, but it is believed that the rebels there have been considerably reinforced.

We have received a lot of papers from Nashville, and other points ine Tennesse, dated up to within a day or two of the occupation of the city by our army. Some of them are full of bluster and defiance, while others give evident signs of fear and hoplessness. The Nashville *Banner* of the 16th, said that they [the rebels] could drive back the invader, and urged them, with pikes, bowie-knives, &c., to fight him to the death. The Nashville *Patriot* promised that the rebels would "go in" with nothing on their standard but Death or Victory. The Nashville *Union* said that the rebels had determined to lay their bodies on the green turf of their native hills, rather than allow the invaders to desecrate it. All these fearful threats were uttered only a day or two before our army marched in and occupied the city, without needing to fire a single gun. We also give copious extracts from the Memphis papers, showing that the people of that town are now in a state of perturbation, quite equal to that which the Nashvillians were in, and are uttering threats equally dreadful—probably soon to be falsified equally signally. As exhibiting the mental and moral condition of a Southern community, when a powerful invading army is within its borders, our extracts this morning will be found very interesting. Read in the light of events that have since transpired, and are now transpiring, they will also be found instructive.

Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH, in his dispatches to the Navy Department, states that the reconnoitering party sent up the Chowan River did not proceed further than Winton. There the enemy, in considerable force, opened a heavy fire upon our gunboats, with artillery and musketry, and our force was provoked to make an attack upon the place in return. The Hawkins Zouaves were landed, and fire was opened from the gunboats, when the enemy ingloriously took to their heels. The houses occupied by them as quarters were then burned, and the Zouaves again embarked, without the loss of a man.

In its editorial column, the Raleigh (N. C.) *Register*, of Feb. 26, says: "It is reported here that Gen. HUGER has been placed under arrest, and will be tried for negligence and incompetence. *The news we fear is too good to be true.*" The same paper remarks: "If we may judge from the police reports of the Richmond papers, that city has become as rife with rowdyism and crime as ever was San Francisco in its worst days."

It seems that Gen. BUSHROD JOHNSON was not taken a prisoner at Fort Donelson. He left the place an hour or two before the surrender. The telegraph made so many blunders about the Generals captured, that it let this error go uncorrected in utter despair.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bill to prevent frauds in the use of stamps, brands and trade-marks; the New-York County Court-house bill; the bill to correct the abuses in laying pavements in this City, and to regulate the sale of hay and straw in Brooklyn. No other business of importance was done.

In the Assembly, the bill to provide for the Public Defence was taken up as the special order, and speeches were made by Messrs. PHELPS, HURLBURD and PORTER. Mr. PHELPS took ground against the bill, arguing that there was no necessity for its passage, as the General Government had already made sufficient appropriation for the public Defence, and that there was no danger of a foreign war. Mr. HURLBURD took the opposite ground, as did also Mr. PORTER, who represents Niagara County. The debate on the bill was not concluded.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool, on the 15th, and Queenstown on the 16th ult., arrived at Halifax, yesterday, having put in short of coal. Her advices are two days later, but are not specially important. The Archduke MAXIMILIAN is said positively to have signified his acceptance of the throne of Mexico. The French papers are under the impression that the Mexican question will lead to the overthrow of the Palmerston Cabinet. The gunboat *Tuscarora* is reported to have proceeded to Gibraltar, where the *Sumter* still remained without coals. The Mason and Slidell affair cost the British Government £364,000. The Liverpool Cotton Market was firmer, but prices were unchanged. Breadstuffs were steady, and Provisions quiet. Consols, 92¾ @93.

The steamer *Champion* left this port at noon yesterday for Aspinwall. She took out a large number of passengers. There was scarcely any excitement attending her departure, in consequence of the rule requiring passengers leaving this City to procure passports having been rescinded.

The Directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Raritan and Delaware Canal Companies, have made their report to the New-Jersey State Legislature. During 1861 they received from these roads, by way of revenue, $159,010 44, which is an increase of $3,263 over the previous year's receipts. The receipts of the Company from all sources, during the year ending Dec. 31, amounted to $2,429,463, and the expenses to $1,193,240. Dividends of 10 per cent. were paid in cash out of the net profits. The amount received from the United States for transporting 88,497 troops, was $158,059, the transit duty thereon accruing to the State being $8,840. For carrying the mails, there were also received from the Post-office Department, $19,922. The sinking fund has been increased during the year $107,213, making the fund amount to $219,580. The Companies have no floating debt.

Mr. JAMES B. GARDENHIRE, one of the most prominent citizens of Missouri, died of consumption on Feb. 19, at Fayette, Hardin County. He served with distinction in the Legislature, was Attorney-General under Gov. KING, was very active and influential in promoting the educational interests of the State, was the Republican candidate for Governor in the year 1860, and, at the time of his death, was Assistant Attorney in the United States Court of Claims.

The Military Prison in St. Louis was fired twice on Tuesday last, probably by some of the rebels confined there. The prisoners very nearly brought their courage up to making an attempt to cut the hose when the firemen were trying to extinguish the flames, but they were brought to their senses by the sight of numerous revolvers and rifles.

Business in Breadstuffs on Saturday was quite limited. Prices of the principal kinds tended downward. A moderate demand existed for Sugars, Hay, Codfish, Rice, Tallow, Cotton and Tobacco at essentially unchanged quotations. Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Hops, Seeds and Spices were quiet. Whisky was more active and was dearer. A fair inquiry prevailed for Provisions, especially hog products, at very full rates. Light freight engagements were reported.

The Death Note of Jeff. Davis.

The perusal of the extraordinary document sent to the rebel Congress by JEFF. DAVIS and printed in the TIMES yesterday, very naturally excites the profoundest astonishment. Doubts as to the authenticity of the paper probably suggested themselves to the minds of a majority of readers, who only became satisfied of its genuineness, when, toward the close, the old and familiar tone of assumption and confidence peculiar to this class of Southern literature became audible, and JEFF. DAVIS was manifestly himself again. Never was a cause so palpably abandoned. The force of the preliminary admissions is not in the least impaired by the subsequent promises of better things. It is confessed that "the Government had attempted more than it had power successfully to achieve." We are told in what this impossible task consisted. It was "the effort to protect by our arms the whole territory of the Confederate States, seaboard and inland." How true is this statement, we of the North very well know, who see Missouri and Kentucky cleared of the rebels, and note how along the whole coast are posted powerful expeditions, not only closing in the rebel States from all exterior communication and aid, but prepared to penetrate to the very heart of the insurgent territory. But it has been no part of the rebel policy to admit the most indisputable facts, if they militated against their interest. The war temper of the Southern people was created and has been kept alive by delusions. There has been no day since South Carolina became a fugitive from national justice, when it was safe to let in a gleam of truth to the popular mind of the South; for that single ray might have sufficed to destroy the entire fabric of the Confederate leaders, and bring the ruins upon their mischievous heads. It has been a reign at once of error and terror. The ignorant masses, moved originally by the impulse of falsehood, have been urged on to destruction by perseverance in the same diabolical system, the first departure from which is now made by DAVIS himself.

But even when thus partially raising the veil, the rebel President is careful not to dazzle the unaccustomed eyes of his victims with a full blaze of truth. He does not correctly state the task which the rebel leaders set for themselves. Beyond defending the territory of the Confederation, they proposed to invade the Northern States, to make Washington their capital, to secure the support of a powerful party in the North, thus fatally dividing their enemies, and the support of France and England in breaking the blockade, and exchanging the cotton of the Gulf States for all the good things of European markets.

The seas were to be swept by rebel privateers, and the commerce of the North exterminated. In fact, nearly all that the rebels undertook to accomplish was to be effected outside their own borders. The war was to be offensive; and the North was to be subjugated. The protection of their own confines was a humiliating circumstance to which they had no idea of being reduced by coward Yankees, who were to run at the earliest display of Texan bowie-knives, and the first crack of a Mississippi rifle. It was with such engagements as these, freely assumed, that DAVIS and his accomplices led the Southern people to the verge of the abyss over which they are about to plunge; and in now belittling the task to the proportions given in this Message, the traitor President only shows the difficulty of telling the truth when the faculty has been for a considerable length of time disused.

Nor is this the only illustration of the intention to persist in the policy of deception. A year of war has left the South in the possession of none of the resources with which it commenced the struggle. It has, on the contrary, utterly wasted its strength. The creation of national wealth has been wholly suspended. The foundation upon which an enforced credit was momentarily obtained—namely, the cotton and tobacco crops—was fully occupied by the loans long since paid into the Confederate Treasury, and long since paid out. The hope of European intervention has gone, and with it the possibility of saddling some part of the cost of the war upon others. The burden has to be borne alone. The cheated and wretched people, whose sacrifices thus far made are well indicated by a statement of the Message, that the expense of the Southern armament has been one hundred and eighty millions—less than one-third the cost of the Northern preparations. The difference is partially due to other causes, but it nevertheless gunges, with some correctness, the self-denying devotion of the Southern people in their warfare for the redress of imaginary wrongs. When, therefore, confident reference is made to the improved capacity and resources of the rebel Government for the prosecution of the war, DAVIS makes a bolder flight into the region of untruth than ever before. It must be obvious, even to the Southern intellect, untrained and illogical as it always is, that where the process of exhaustion has been long going on, without the accompaniment of any industrial process of repairs and reinvigoration, and without the transfusion of any vitality from without, the demise of the body politic is a mere question of days.

It is impossible to resist the conviction that some idea of preparing his misguided followers for a result he must know to be inevitable, has haunted JEFF. DAVIS when he wrote this remarkable address. The symptom is evidently mortal. Such admissions, crowding hard upon the disasters in Missouri, Tennessee, and North Carolina, must fall upon the once sanguine Southerner as the dirge of his hopes; and he will not be slow to estimate at their due value the palliatives with which the admissions are attended. Not all the financial expedients of MEMMINGER, not all the reenlistments of the army, not all the fabled enthusiasm and desperate resolve of the people, can save a Government which, in the hour of its greatest strength and power of resistance, is sinking under the blows of its adversaries. The fact must be manifest to the understanding of the most benighted and besotted.

A Question for the Next General Congress.

Our American War has originated some important questions touching the rights of belligerents, that will require the attentive consideration of the next International Congress. Prominent among these is one on which the British Foreign Secretary has pronounced an opinion singularly adverse to the interests of commerce, humanity, and civilization.

Earl RUSSELL, in his reply to the letter of Mr. ADAMS, complaining of the hospitable reception given to the burner of the *Harvey Birch*, in a British port, does not hesitate to allege that the outrage perpetrated by the *Nashville* does not come within the definition of piracy. But the ground of this decision is no less singular than the decision itself. Commander PEGRAM, it seems, had been acting under authority—he had been commissioned by the Confederate Government to capture and destroy whatever American vessels and American merchandise he could meet with on the ocean, and, therefore, according to his Lordship's logic, the incendiary is not a pirate, nor his crime piracy! The apology will, of course, answer for SEMMES as well as PEGRAM, and so the whole fraternity of devastators have found a patron in the Ex-Premier. The British Secretary, however, is so anxious to cast his ægis over those traitors, that he puts entirely out of view the important consideration that none, save a legitimate Government, could issue valid commissions for such a purpose, and that, consequently, the Southern marauders, having no lawful license to perpetrate their villainies, are, Earl RUSSELL'S dictum to the contrary, notwithstanding, *hostes humani generis*, and as deserving of the halter as were the buccaneers, KIDD and MORGAN

But if JEFF. DAVIS' bogus commissions, and the British Foreign Secretary's decision, are to entitle those depredators to ply their unhallowed vocation, Americans will not be the only sufferers. Our transatlantic relatives must also participate in our griefs. This can be easily demonstrated. Cotton, let us suppose, cannot be had in Liverpool for silver or gold—the mills of Lancashire are closed—the people are idle and hungry—but relief is at hand. Some half-dozen Northern vessels, laden with the precious staple, are approaching the Channel, and, if no disaster happens, they will be in the Mersey in a few days; and then there will be stock in the market, material for the manufacturer, and work and bread for the operative. Near, however, as the expected vessels are to their destination, they never reach it. The prowlers are on the watch for them, and all are in succession captured, and given, with their cargoes, to the flames! It is plain that others, beside Americans, will suffer from Earl RUSSELL'S lax interpretation of a most important provision of international law. His Lordship has, in fact, conceded to those agents of a gang of conspirators a power which no legitimate and civilized Government would now grant to its officers. Any such Government, if engaged in war, might of course send forth its cruisers to capture the vessels and merchandise of the enemy, and to dispose of them in some friendly port, but would it disgrace itself by issuing commissions to its servants to traverse the seas for the purpose of wantonly and wickedly destroying commodities indispensable to the existence and welfare of society?

Hence, it will never do for the British Secretary to attempt justifying such outrages as the burning of the *Harvey Birch*, and her cargo, by asserting that "it cannot be considered as an act voluntarily undertaken by individuals, not vested with powers generally acknowledged to be necessary to justify aggressive warfare." Powers, which no regular government would grant to its agents, should not be recognized in the unprincipled minions of rebels and traitors; powers, which if exercised in the name of a regular Government, would be considered unusual and barbarous, should not be pronounced quite in harmony with the rules of "aggressive warfare," when exercised by authority of Mr. JEFF. DAVIS.

It would be much to the credit of Earl RUSSELL, then, and much to the advantage of the common interest of nations, were his Lordship to reconsider and reverse a decision so pernicious; but should its evil influence be destined to operate during the brief period of our waning rebellion, we trust that the first international Congress will settle the question involved, and put it out of the power of any to confound in the future the outrages of piratical marauders, with the aggressions of honorable belligerents.

FLUSH TIMES FOR OUR GALLANT TARS.—Our gallant tars are reaping a rich harvest not only of glory but of cash. Scarcely a day passes but some of our vessels nab a prize, and of course our boys come in for their share of prize-money. Yesterday we recorded the taking of the British [illegible] *Labuan* attempting to run the blockade of a Gulf port. She was a rich prize, indeed, valued at something like a quarter million of dollars. A few days ago, we had to report the capture of the schooner *Lizzie Weston*, off Apalachicola, loaded with 800 bales of cotton; of the schooner *Gipsey*, inside of Horn Island Pass, also laden with a cargo of cotton, and of the British schooner *Mars*, off Fernandina, laden with salt. These are but samples of what is constantly occurring. Of course this keeps our gallant tars in the very best of humor, and at the same time keeps them very wide awake to see that no prizes slip through their fingers, out or in to a rebel port.

Satan Rebuking Sin.

One of the most beautiful economies of nature is that when scolds get tired of venting their spleen at others they turn their batteries against each other; and it quite reconciles one to Billingsgate when two fishwives get well by the ears. The *Saturday Review*, in its latest issue, affords a very good exemplification of this general moral truth in an article headed "The *Times* [London] on Federal Government," in which it soundly berates the "Thunderer" for its ignorance, unfairness malice, malignity, impertinence, and what not as to American affairs. With the cue to the situation, which most of our readers possess—knowing that that weekly, which has been well christened the *Saturday Reviler*, has done little else for the past twelve months than pour out floods of vitriol on everything American—it is as good as a play to hear the lecture it reads its daily cotemporary of Printing House-square.

The exordium, as usual, is a lofty, philosophic generalization. "No danger is greater, in times when great events are actually happening, [seeing as how great *events* do sometimes *not* "actually happen"] than that large, political and historical questions *may be* ["*may* be" is good!] obscured by momentary passions and prejudices; and it is important, not only that they should not be thus obscured, but that they should not be prejudged by even the most rational and moderate judgments on particular passing events." Surely nothing could be fairer than this. One quite melts toward this placid embodiment of pure reason. And the minor premiss which succeeds is equally calm, high-toned and judicial. "Nothing can be gained by articles in which a contest affecting the well-being of millions is dealt with, in a mass of illustrations taken from the lowest scenes of London streets, or the London theatres." One begins to see what he is aiming at, and in the next sentence it comes plumply out. "It is possible that the Americans may *get better*, [the elegance of the diction will be observed,] if they see that the calm judgment of mankind [that is, as expressed through its voice, the *Saturday Review*] is against them; but it is quite certain that they will get worse for the *Times*' talk about 'owls,' and 'seventh bullets,' and 'third ruffians,' and 'pasteboard thunders,' and 'the American nuisance,' and 'the British galleries.' They will hardly be led to make peace by being told, a few days later, that the war may be the 'real battle of Armageddon' to them, but that to the rest of the world it is an 'annoyance,' a 'small nuisance,' and 'the battle of the frogs and mice.' Somehow we cannot help thinking that, whatever it may be considered in Printing House-square, it is felt to be something more than a 'small nuisance' in Lancashire. Really, to take the mere ground of self-respect, this is not the way in which such a subject should be handled. But let this pass; we wish rather to deal with certain false inferences in history and politics which seem to be commonly made from the events which are at this moment happening in America." It then proceeds to give the *Times* a milling after the most approved scientific fashion, and as there is a good deal of fun to outsiders in the operation, we subjoin an illustrative extract:

"The *Times* some way further on contains the following wonderful passage: 'Why should Virginia go to war with New-York, or South Carolina with Massachusetts, simply because they do not send delegates to quarrel in the same dreary capital? Under a Constitution which had become an anachronism, and which could never be modified, the situation of the Federal States had become intolerable. A mischievous Union has bred the war now raging. The best hope of a permanent peace is a final separation.' The dreariness of the capital really does not prove much, and to say that the Constitution 'has become an anachronism,' is one of those high, Napoleonic utterances which are quite beyond plain men like ourselves. The talk of a war because of a refusal to send delegates to quarrel, is, of course, merely a bit of the usual claptrap. And the *Times*, too, seems here to have forgotten its own nomenclature; for to make any sense at all out of the sentence, we must, by 'Federal States,' understand 'Confederate.' But what we wish chiefly to dwell upon is the wonderful notion of the *Times*, that 'the Constitution could never be modified.' We recommended to the *Times*, when it believed that all the Union was governed by the same laws, to go through a simple process of reading the Constitution. As our advice on that head has clearly not been taken, we repeat it with the object of convincing the *Times* that the Constitution can be modified, inasmuch as the Constitution carefully provides two ways for its own modification. The *Times* will find them in the fifth article of the Constitution, which, indeed, is entirely devoted to the subject. * * The words 'mischievous Union' are hardly decent to apply to a Constitution which was the work of wise and patriotic men, which has secured to a vast region exemption from internal war for three generations, and whose partial failure is due to causes which the authors of the Constitution could not possibly foresee. * * * The founders of the Union guarded against the evils which were threatening in their own day. That they had not a clear prophetic view of the future, *is hardly a reason for insulting their memories, or depreciating their work.*"

The criticism is so just, and so pungently put, that one might almost hope the *Saturday Review* had seen the error of its ways, and had come to its senses and to decency in regard to American questions; but this illusion is speedily dissipated by other articles on the United States in this very number, (8th of February)—of which there are no less than three—that burst with the same gall, bitterness, and all manner of uncharitableness, as characterize the *Times* or itself. The same authority that announces, with the tone of a seraph, that large political and historical questions should not be prejudged by even the most rational and moderate judgments, talks of the "defunct Union," of the "certain failure of the Federalists," affirms that "*the enterprise of the North was from the first seen to be altogether hopeless*, but full allowance was made for the natural determination to try the fortune of war before final acquiescence in disruption," and exultingly prophecies that "sixty days will soon have passed away, and at the end of the term *the South will not have been conquered, and the resources of the Treasury will be exhausted*," and that "when the experiment has been tried to the end, it will be thought useless to recommence it."

Such is its idea of not prejudging a great political question! For the rest, when it descends from these prophetic generalities to special views on the war, it gives either a string of assertions that the events of the campaign have already triumphantly falsified, or specimens of ignorant malignity that take away one's breath to read. One finds the same systematic misrepresentation, the same snobbery, the same cold Pharisaism, and sees how hypocritical is its flouting of the *Times* for doing precisely what it does itself. The only compensation is when, as now, these two common scolds get by the ears, and indiscreetly lay bare how contemptible is the game they are both playing.

THEIR TROUBLES ACCUMULATE.—The extraordinary tenor of DAVIS' Message to the rebel Congress, telegraphed to our paper yesterday morning, caused the genuineness of the document to be questioned by some parties on the Stock Exchange, yesterday, and perhaps in other quarters. Of course, there was other reason for doubt than the frank admissions of the weakness, not to say desperation of the rebel cause. The paper reached our Baltimore Agent in due course, and was promptly telegraphed, word for word. By the mail of yesterday, we have an inkling of the temper in which it was received by the rebel Congress. On a question of privilege, a member from Louisiana, and another from South Carolina, spoke as follows:

Mr. CONRAD, of Louisiana, rose to a question of privilege. He desired to refer to a clause in the communication of the President to Congress, which, if not erroneous, was certainly calculated to produce erroneous impressions. The clause to which he alluded read as follows: 'The people of the Confederate States being principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, were unprovided at the commencement of hostilities with ships, ship-yards, materials for shipbuilding, or skilled mechanics and seamen in sufficient numbers to make the prompt creation of a navy a practical task, even if the required appropriations had been made for the purpose.' This certainly conveyed the idea that appropriations had not been made by the Provisional Congress for the Navy Department. He had no knowledge of a single instance in which an estimate from that Department did not receive the prompt attention of Congress, and the appropriation required.

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, asked the same indulgence accorded the gentleman from Louisiana. In the Message of the President the following extract occurred:

"The people, incredulous of a long war, were naturally averse to long enlistments, and the early legislation of Congress rendered it impracticable to obtain volunteers for a greater period than twelve months."

This language implied that the Provisional Congress had not coöperated with the Executive in measures for the prosecution of the war. He knew that it was the earnest desire of that body to afford every possible assistance to the other branches of the Government.

CONFEDERATE FOLLY AND FINANCE.—It is worth while reading the proceedings of the rebel Congress, if for no other object, to see the mad schemes which despair is suggesting to men who already descry the stern front of advancing justice. The latest and wildest is the resolution introduced into their "Senate" last Wednesday, to "encourage" planters and owners of cotton and tobacco to destroy their crops in order to prevent them from falling into our possession—the encouragement consisting in a promise of indemnification by the rebel Government. There is a simplicity about the proposal that is delicious. For it will be remembered that when MEMMINGER, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, issued his confederate bonds, his strong point in proof of their value was, that the loan was based upon cotton and tobacco. It is now proposed that the planters shall burn the basis itself and receive "indemnification" in the form of bonds that have not the smallest value, except what they derive from the security which they are encouraged to destroy! If this is not cutting off their nose to spite their face, what is?

It is probable, however, that the resolution was only introduced with the intent to afford the legislative gentlemen a chance to discharge a certain amount of blood and thunder. For we find that it ended by being referred to the "Committee on Military Affairs." This Committee will probably sit in Richmond—with Gen. MCCLELLAN as Chairman—long before the fiery patriots get ready to apply the torch.

GIVING UP INTERVENTION.—The Richmond *Dispatch* surrenders all hope of French and English intervention by avowing that the South would sooner sympathize with Russia than with the English Government, which is charged with urging on the "Abolition crusade that is culminating in this war, and then coldly left the South to meet it as it could!" The offence of the English is of a compound nature. They should, in the estimation of the rebels, break the blockade, and should not have insulted, indecently, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, through their leading Press.

There is perhaps, some reason for this indignation, not that the English Press is especially partial to the North, but because English popular opinion has at length discovered the misrepresentations under pressure of which their Government is urged to break the blockade. The falsehood of the inefficiency o the blockade is expressed by the London *Times*, and by citations of facts to the contrary, which no reputable Southerner virtually embargoed in London, because of the want of all facility for reaching home, through the blockade, dare deny.

MURFREESBORO.—The story, by telegraph, that BUELL'S force southeast of Nashville had surrounded the rebels at Murfreesboro, is not officially confirmed from Washington. To get in the rear of the town of Murfreesboro, it would be necessary for BUELL to have one of his columns cross the Cumberland above Nashville, say near Gallatin, from which point there is a good turnpike to Lebanon, Wilson County; and from Lebanon, if we mistake not, there is also a good turnpike to Murfreesboro. We have no account of any such movement, although one of the columns of BUELL, marching from Bowling Green in the direction of Nashville, may have made this diversion. The town of Murfreesboro is not a defensible point. It is on the railroad from Nashville to Chattanooga, and if the rebels had command of the railroad equipment, and they were disposed to decline a battle, the way was open to retreat upon Chattanooga and Atlanta, unless really surrounded in the way we have here referred to.

THE HERALD AIDING THE ENEMY.—Notwithstanding the stringent order of the Secretary of War for the suppression of military news, the *Herald* yesterday laid before the public a dispatch from the Upper Potomac, describing the movement of Gen. BANKS to the south side of the river. Similar intelligence was in the possession of the TIMES, but more observant of duty, we properly withheld it. It now remains to be seen whether the orders of the War Department are worthless, because unattended by a penalty; or whether the order now referred to was designed to foster and encourage a disloyal Press, defiant of all authority, by giving it advantages over journals to whom the mere suggestion of the Government, in a crisis like the present, has all the force of law. The *Herald* was not merely extravagant, but even fulsome in its laudation of the step taken by Mr. STANTON. It has been the first to treat it with contempt. We ask, is it to do so with impunity?

An Extraordinary Scene in East Tennessee.

We have had many proofs of the extraordinary loyalty and devotion to the Union of the patriots of East Tennessee. But an article which we publish this morning, from the Knoxville *Register* (a rebel sheet) of a late date, exhibits a state of affairs more remarkable than anything of which we have heretofore heard. It appears that some months ago, the Unionists in that part of the State were organized for a general uprising against the rebel despotism, and armed themselves, and assembled in bodies in quite a number of counties; but the [Secessionist authorities, both State and Confederate, dispatched large columns of rebel troops there, who succeeded, by means of the sword, the halter and the dungeon, in suppressing these Union outbreaks. Part of the evidence which appeared on the trial of some of these Union men is given; and one thrilling scene is brought to light which, as showing the spirit of these men, is worth reiterating here. It was in the wild mountain regions of Greene County, in the extreme eastern part of the State. A party of thirty or forty Unionists were gathered together late at night, discussing their plans of operation against the rebels. While thus engaged, Col. FRY, since famous as the killer of ZOLLICOFFER, alighted from his horse, and bounded into the yard, exclaiming, "Friends! I am Col. FRY, and I am come to share with you." He addressed his fellow-loyalists, who were unanimous in their expressions of approbation, and with one accord determined that he should be their leader, and that they would follow him, if necessary, to death. Then says the rebel report:

"FRY drew forth a United States flag, and spreading it upon a table in the centre of the room, called upon his followers to surround that emblem of the Union, and take with him the oath of allegiance. This was late in the night, and after the whole plot had been fully understood, the conspirators surrounded the table in groups, and, by direction of the leader, placed their left hands upon the folds of the flag, raising aloft their right hands, and swearing to support the Constitution of the United States, to sustain the flag there spread before them, and to do that night whatever may be impressed upon them by their chief. This oath was taken by all, except two or three, in solemn earnest, and in silence; the darkness relieved alone by the dim and flickering light of a solitary candle. The scene was impressive—the occasion was full of moment—the hour was fit, and everything conspired to fill the hearts of the traitors with a fixed determination."

The work of the night was to destroy a bridge on the railroad over which the rebels were sending troops for the subjugation of the Unionists. FRY led the way, and was followed in eager haste by the willing crowd of mountaineers. The rebel guard was captured and the oath of allegiance to the Union administered to the men; the bridge was destroyed, and the Unionists returned to their homes, many of them, according to the evidence published by the rebels, to be captured on the morrow, and the remainder to flee to the woods and mountains.

It is amid such scenes as these that the gallant mountaineers of East Tennessee have lived for the past year, and to such trials that they have been constantly subjected. Now, they will be relieved from such terrible trials of their faith and loyalty. The gallant leader, FRY, with Gen. CARTER, who planned for and acted with him, are now in East Tennessee, at the head of a Union column, and our immense army at Nashville will spread a wholesome awe among these persecuting rebels.

"Freedmen" of South Carolina.

The friends of this class of people will be interested in reading the following letter by Capt. SAXTON, Assistant Quartermaster at Hilton Head. He is an intelligent gentleman, and his statements are reliable, having had much experience in their care. We are glad to learn that instructors are to be sent to them, and that a general effort through the country is now making to collect clothing for the destitute. A collection has been requested of all our City churches to-day. All goods should be sent to the dépôt, No. 229 Broadway, Monday morning, in time for the expedition:

FORT WELLES, PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
Friday, Feb. 10, 1862.

REV M. FRENCH—*Dear Sir:* It gives me much pleasure to report that I have now under my charge, at these Headquarters, nearly six hundred contraband negroes, to whom we issue rations; and about the same number, as near as I can ascertain, are in the charge of the Quartermaster's Department at Beaufort. All the men capable of work are in the Government employ as boatmen, carpenters, and other laborers, at rates of pay varying from five to eight dollars per month, in addition to their rations. The women make themselves very useful as laundresses. In almost every instance these people have come to claim our protection from their masters in an extremely destitute condition, and we need, to make them comfortable and more respectable, shoes and other clothing. Gen. MIXES has sent clothing for the men, but as yet no provision has been made for the women and children. Substantial houses having been erected for their accommodation, those on this island are comparatively comfortable. Mr. LEE, the able and efficient Superintendent in the immediate charge, and whose labors are untiring in their behalf, reports to me "that they are generally contented and happy, easy to govern, affectionately disposed, and thankful for every effort that is made for their well-being. For the most part they are willing to work. There is an almost universal desire manifested by them to learn to read and write, and those whom I have thus far been able to teach have made as rapid progress as is usual with new beginners. This is especially true of the children."

As the numbers of this downtrodden and persecuted race, who come to claim our care and protection, increase, as in all human probability it will, to a very large extent, the great question of their future comes up to the mind of the patriot, the philanthropist and the Christian—a great question for this age to answer. Unless some means are provided whereby they can be taught to support themselves, they are likely to be become a heavy burden upon the Government. They need a firm, true hand to educate and direct them in their new career of freedom. I think it would be well to parcel out the fertile lands on these islands among the different families in lots large enough for their subsistence. Each island could be placed under the charge of a superintendent, or governor, who would see that the soil was properly cultivated, and look after their well-being generally. Under some such a system of paternal government, with their rights of property secure, and respected, I believe that these poor people would soon cease to be a burden upon the General Government, and the products of their labor add more than ever to the material wealth of the country. In any event the great gain to humanity would far outweigh the loss in cotton. Thus far the negroes have given but little trouble to those who have them in charge; their labors have been of great service in conducting our military operations, and are also much in demand for private purposes.

Should this war continue, as according to present prospects it will, the propriety of placing arms in the hands of the most active and intelligent, and giving to them some military organization, is well worth the careful consideration of those whose duty it is to decide such questions of policy. None can strike so hard for freedom as those whose chains are to be broken.

My experience with the contraband gives me much cause to hope that there is a better future in store for them. They possess a highly imaginative temperament, rare musical tastes, and a strong religious element pervades the character of the majority. Possessing in marked degree all these four attributes of the human character, I feel assured, that with a proper controlling influence to guide and educate them, the black race can be elevated and enlightened.

I am Sir, most sincerely yours, R. SAXTON.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Effects of the Fall of Fort Donelson—Rebel Positions at Columbus, Randolph, Memphis and Chattanooga—The Reorganization of Tennessee—Grand Movement of Troops—General Grant.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BEECHES, February, 1862.

If the Army of the West moves at its present rate, my vocation of commentator on the war will be gone—and most thankful shall I be that it is. You may judge by yourselves, how the people in this region rejoiced and shook each other's hands, and shouted, when the cannon on the hills of Cincinnati announced the victory of Fort Donelson! We well knew that Donelson would be taken, but we did not know it would be made so great a success, by the transfer of the Bowling Green army. It was that, which made the blow a decisive one. BUCKNER was right in his movement from Bowling Green. It could not be avoided. But it may be questionable whether he was right in going to Fort Donelson. But, on the other hand, it was the strongest point the rebels had in Tennessee, and if they could not defend that, could they defend Nashville? In truth, the flank movement on the Tennessee and Cumberland, was fatal to the enemy's positions at Bowling Green and Columbus. This being the case, the question of interest is, what are the military effects of breaking the rebel line of defence? Is there *any* line of defence between the Tennessee and the Gulf, which can be maintained? I think not, and therefore think the fall of Fort Donelson the *decisive event of the war.* Let us look at the possible defences of the enemy. What are his important positions, and are they defensible? From the beginning of the war, I have looked upon the Southern line of railroad as their greatest, because it was complete in itself, and except through Nashville and Manassas, did not unite with the Northern lines. It formed, therefore, a network of defence in itself. The rebel Generals saw clearer than ours did, the military defence which this afforded, and seized Manassas and Bowling Green, as the points through which we must *advance to the attack.* Bowling Green has been carried by a flank movement, and in my opinion Manassas might have been. The latter is now of no importance. But let us take a railroad map and see what follows the capture of Bowling Green, Forts Henry and Donelson. Beginning at Memphis, an immense railroad line passes a little south of east, by the Muscle Shoals, (at Florence,) crossing the Ohio and Mobile road at Grand Junction, intersecting the Nashville road, the East Tennessee and Virginia road, and the Carolina and Georgia roads at Chattanooga, thence to Savannah, Charleston and Richmond. This is the grand artery of movement in the South, and by the movement on it, has the South been able to sustain its armies. It will be seen at a glance, that the important points are Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and to these may be added Atlanta, Georgia, whence the Georgia roads diverge.

I hazard nothing in saying that either one of them is of more importance than Charleston or Richmond. Memphis is the Heliopolis of the Mississippi Valley—the city which commands a vast extent of fertile territory, with navigation in every direction, and which, but for Slavery, would become an immense metropolis. Chattanooga is where the Tennessee River breaks through the Cumberland Mountains, and is the point where the roads through Georgia and Carolina intersect those to Memephis on one hand, and Virginia on the other. It is the kev to the whole Southern system of Railroads. It is obvious, from these facts, that the possession of Memphis, Chattanooga and Knoxville—all in Tennessee—is substantially to hold the whole Southwest, and to make the capture of New-Orleans easy at any moment. The question, then, is, what new line of defence can the rebels adopt to prevent this result? First, we have a general impression here that SIDNEY JOHNSTON will collect all the means possible and make a stand at Nashville. Is Nashville defensible? I think not, against a formidable attack. It must be remembered that if Nashville is seriously defended, it will be attacked by both gunboat and mortar fleet, and may be destroyed at any moment. My impression is, that you will hear of MITCHELL'S advance on Nashville before this letter reaches you, and that the divisions of MITCHELL and THOMAS, now making a large army, will concentrate before Nashville, and, if not evacuated, it will be carried, as Fort Donelson was.

The next question is, what becomes of Columbus? Columbus is now exactly in the position that Bowling Green (if not evacuated) would be when forts Henry and Donelson had fallen. It is, or will be, completely isolated, and may be attacked in the rear. It is said BEAUREGARD is now there. As he is a person very fond of fortifications, he may try his hand there at defence. But the capture of Columbus is certain, *whenever we choose to do it;* and the real question is whether POLK will remain for that event. He may; fo there is nothing better in a retreat, unless he thinks he can defend Randolph, some distance above Memphis. *Nous verrons.* The great and all-important fact is, that we shall be *in the rear of any point they may choose for defence.* When Nashville falls, Chattanooga falls, and the whole railroad system of the South *is cut in two.*

We may assume, as tolerably certain, that a heavy force will soon pass up Tennessee River, and seize the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Florence and Decatur—thus holding the very heart of the rebel States—relieving the loyal men of North Alabama, and putting the machinery in motion which will pacificate the Southwest. In a few months the loyal men of the Southwest will hold their State Conventions, and reorganize the State Governments. Then they will be represented in Congress, and the Union be slowly, but surely, reconstructed. In Tennessee this will be an easy matter. I believe, and there is some evidence of it, that a majority of the whole people of Tennessee are for the Union, at heart. When we have Nashville, Knoxville and Memphis, it will be easy to hold a Convention in which all the country will be represented, and the State Government reorganized.

In any event our Generals will leave nothing to uncertainty which can be avoided. The movement of troops in the West is on a grand scale, and you can hardly conceive—though you have seen much in New-York—with what energy and activity new armies are gathering for the field, from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. The reserves are moving forward. As the army advances through another State its place will be filled up and its communications maintained by new divisions. As place after place is taken in the South, they will be garrisoned and maintained, till the whole territory of rebellion is held and crushed—like a dwarf in the hands of a giant. Such is the programme of the campaign going on, and I doubt not it will be carried out to the least particular.

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, who commanded at Cairo, fought the battle of Belmont, and commanded the army at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, was born in Ohio, appointed from Ohio to West Point, graduated in 1843, commissioned in the infantry, and brevetted for gallant conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey. I say this because he commanded Illinois troops, and Ohio has no idea of giving up her share in him.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Hearing in the Broadway Railroad Case—Debate before the Committee—The Public Defence Bill—The Public Health of New-York, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 28, 1862.

Whatever the advocates or opponents of the Broadway Railroad may have to say when the House Committee make their report upon the bill now before them, they cannot complain that they have not had a *patient* hearing; for no Committee, not possessed of the most exemplary patience, would have consented to sit, as this one did, from 4 o'clock until after 9 in the evening, listening to arguments long spun and tedious, yet eliciting but little new light upon the bill itself, or the objections to, or reasons for, a railway in that street, and oftentimes irrelevant wholly to the subject, except through the ingenious phraseology of the speakers. In my letter upon this subject on the occasion of the previous hearing of the bill, I gave you, in brief, the main arguments on either side. As this debate, as a whole, merely presented those arguments against, revamped and polished up a little in connection with certain data, which would strengthen their premises somewhat, it will be unnecessary for me to go into them so much in detail as before.

Mr. COZZANS opened the ball on behalf of the stage interest. Mr. WARD, later in the evening, referred to him as the gentleman of the histrionic art. But while all must accord to Mr. ANDREWS, who made the first speech before the Committee, the most proficiency in endowing this belabored theme with a certain dramatic interest, it must be admitted, in justice to Mr. COZZANS, that he was also quite successful in this line, especially, however, in the first part of his speech. Broadway was described as the great artery of the City's business life, into which the manifold veins, or side streets, poured their living flood, in order that it might pass from extremity to extremity of the great City, bearing along with it in its course its freight of human life, and the manifold necessaries and luxuries of life that find their lodgement in that great museum of the life of to-day. He claimed that a railroad in the street would change not only the mode of travel but also the very character of the street itself. These gentlemen, said he, claim the right to build this railroad because the public demand it. How is that demand made manifest? Is it in the protests of the property-owners and stage proprietors here represented, or is it in the protests of the cartmen, the express companies and various other classes in the community which have been represented? The stage interest were willing, if the gentlemen desired it, to have the question of having a railroad in Broadway submitted to the test of a popular vote to see in which way public opinion ran. The advocates of the bill claim that if this franchise is given them they will furnish a better mode and means of transit; and in reply, he spoke of the cross travel below the Park, and claimed that stages could accommodate themselves to that better than cars—they can turn into side streets in case of obstructions, and pass on, while cars cannot; and if any obstruction occurs, they will speedily form an impassable barrier along the whole street; and that the cars would hold a monopoly of the centre of the street, to which every other mode of travel must yield. In regard to the removal of omnibuses, the bill claims to buy out their interests. It does provide to buy out their stock in trade, such as omnibuses, harness, horses, &c., but they have also a franchise and a good-will, as it is called, in trade, for which the bill does not make provision, and which is of thrice the value to them of their stock, old trumpery, as the friends of the bill call it. He claimed also that much of the travel through Broadway comes from and passes again into side streets, and that a railroad running only along Broadway would not accommodate this travel without most inconvenient changes of vehicles wherever these side streets form a junction with this main street—an objection which could not be raised against omnibuses. He claimed also, that if in this case the public could gain anything from the principle of competition in trade, they did so in the rival interests of various omnibus lines, and would not, when a monopoly held possession of the only mode of transit in the street. He gave various statistics and computations based upon the amount of travel through the street, the number of omnibuses employed to convey the passengers, the experience of other railway lines, the comparative capacity to hold passengers and the comparative rate of speed between City cars and omnibuses, to prove that so many cars would be required to do the business of the road that, they would render almost impossible any crossing of the street. From these statistics, it appears that the average number of passengers per diem carried in omnibuses, a part of the way at least, on Broadway, is over 76,400. To carry these, 430 omnibuses are employed above the Park. Below the Park various other lines come in from the east and west side of the city, which swell the number of passengers and also the number of omnibuses to from 80 to 100 more. Their average rate of speed he claimed at five miles per hour, and that they must maintain this to keep their respective distances from each other, established by the time of their starting from the various *termini* of their lines. To accommodate 100,000 passengers, taking into consideration their increased capacity and slightly increased speed, about six miles per hour, when running, he claimed that 411 cars would be needed, and that, therefore, taking into account the length of the road and the number of cars which must pass over it, in order to accommodate the actual travel, they must succeed each other so rapidly as to form a virtual blockade to all cross travel; and in this connection he claimed that they would be obliged to suit the number of cars not only to the direct travel upon Broadway, but also to those who come in at side streets and desire to pass short distances to other side streets. He objected to the bill because it creates a monopoly, held by a corporation with, what he considered, extraordinary powers, such as fixing its own capital, making all its own rules and regulations, not subject to penalties for the misuse of its franchise, and removed from accountability to the Common Council and its authority. He considered the bill a most plausible one. It provides, for instance, that their use of the street shall be considered in the light of a public use; where then could property-owners get any more than nominal damages? It provides that commissioners may be appointed to assess damages at a special session, which throws their appointment into the hands of a single judge. He claimed, furthermore, that the bill allowed them to raise money "on tick," by giving them a franchise, and then authorizing them to raise money to build the road upon the value of the franchise. Finally, he asked of the Committee that, if they decided that a road was necessary in Broadway, they would open the franchise to competition, so that those who now had their fortunes invested in this carrying trade might have a fair opportunity to enter into competition with these men for the business in the future. To this end he advocated the sale of the franchise by public auction.

Mr. WILLIAMS next spoke in the interest of the property owners against the bill. He said he would arrange his objections under three heads; first, that it was injurious to the street; second, that it would be, on the whole, useless to the city, and, thirdly, that the bill itself was objectionable in many of its features. Broadway is a narrow street, varying from thirty-five to forty odd feet in width, and if a double track is laid in the center of the street, there would not be room on either side of the cars for two teams to pass each other. This would necessitate having a line moving in one direction on one side, and in the other on the opposite side; and if from any cause any stoppage occurs, the whole line must wait, whether it be for the unloading of goods, or to remedy some accident, or the vehicles must turn out, trespassing upon the track, with danger of a collision, or of injuring their wheels by sliding along the track, and pass around the obstruction thus. He claimed that such an obstruction to free passage would drive all private carriages out of the street. The bill provides, or claims to provide, for the legitimate removal of the omnibuses, and a payment of damages to them, but it makes no such provisions for private carriages, which have just as good a right to the street. He thought that there was a grave moral right involved in this proposition to take the street for the convenience of passengers, without any regard to the effect upon the value of the property vested in those who had done most to build up the street, and had their property invested there. This raised the question whether the bill provides for the payment of damages to property owners along the street. Its advocates claim that it does, while its opponents claim that it does not. The bill, according to the construction given to it by the Committee, provides for the payment of damages to all parties holding a portion of the street in fee, but does not provide for the payment of consequential damages to parties holding property along the line of the street. Mr. WILLIAMS claims that the right of the street in fee is vested in the owners of property along the street, while Mr. WARD, in behalf of the railroad advocates, claims that it is not. The question does not seem material to me, for if they do hold it in fee, then the bill provides for their receiving damages. The only question is, whether they would be entitled to consequential damages.

Under the second head, he contended that the road is not necessary to the City because the other roads already built are adequate to do the business by putting on more cars, one on each road, for instance, within a given space of time. Why is it not done? Because the owners of the road find that owning a given number of cars, horses, etc., their most economical use is attained by running the cars just as often and on just such time as they now run.

He spoke of the Belt Railroad, and asked why the lines of railroad therein authorized were not laid, and ascribed it to the fact that some of the grantees had sold out their interest in the franchise, presented to them by the Legislature, to the corporation formed to build the road after the passage of the act, that others would not sell out, except at an enormous sum, and that thus the wheels of the corporation were blocked, and that they could not go on and build the roads.

He thought the provisions of the bill in this case would lead to the same result, and that the franchise would only be obtained for the enriching of some of the grantees, while the road could not be built. He thought, too, that the State should take cognizance of the character of the parties with whom it contracted, and he besought the Committee not to grant this franchise to men of whom so little was known, and who had no interest in the welfare of the street except to get this franchise upon it. He claimed that the franchise was a most valuable one, inasmuch as gentlemen were here, ready to pay $1,000,000 for it, and at the same time to charge only three cents fare. If it was worth $1,000,000 at three cents, it would be worth $3,000,000 with a fare placed at five cents, as proposed in the bill. He therefore advocated the disposal of the franchise at public auction to the highest bidder.

Mr. WARD replied in behalf of the bill. He began by assuring the Committee that there was no collusion between himself and the gentlemen who last spoke, for, to the best of his knowledge that gentleman came to oppose the bill while he was there to advocate it. He made the remark for fear that gentleman might suspect otherwise from the general tenor of the gentleman's remarks, since his positions in the main refuted all those formerly taken by the opponents of the bill. He claimed that the property owners were not a unit in opposition to the bill, and read various letters to this effect, from JAMES, the hatter, JENNINGS, the tailor, and ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, and that if they had been, that it would not have been an insuperable objection, inasmuch as they were not the only ones to be considered; the public generally had rights in Broadway as well as the property owners. He was willing to admit the value of the franchise, it was very valuable, worth millions probably, and the road would be very profitable, but it had always been considered that evidence that anything of tals kind would be very profitable was also evidence of its necessity. He had been asked why he advocated the *giving* of this franchise to the grantees named in the bill, and his answer was, because they asked for it, wanted it and wanted the road built, while those gentlemen who claimed to want to purchase it did not want the road and would never build it if they had the right to do it, and it was poor policy to give a project into the care of those who hate it. He claimed also that the bill did provide a compensation to the city for the right to use the street for this purpose, but that this must be a matter of negotiation between the Corporation of the City and the railroad corporation—for no power pertained to the Legislature to say that they should accept one million any more than one hundred dollars for it. He thought that the bill provided also for the payment of owners of the street, if there were such, for the equitable purchase of the rights and stock of the stage companies, and against any use of the tracks running through side streets to their stables and depots to carry passengers, and if it did not, he would be thankful to any one who should frame such amendments as should secure these ends. He took the figures of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, and, by calculation, showed that so many cars would not be needed to convey passengers as had been alleged, that cars would be 170 feet apart, and that forty seconds would elapse between the passage of each one by a given point, and claimed that the public would be much better accomodated and the street relieved thereby. Mr. WARD continued at length, but I have not time to follow out his argument further, and moreover owing to frequent interruptions and questions it was mostly conversational and very difficult to put in any shape for a letter. When he closed a grand *melée* arose—property owners, stage proprietors and railroad advocates all talking together, and all asking the ear of the Committee—some wanting a further hearing—some wanting to suggest amendments, and some protesting against delay.

Finally, the Committee remarking, through the Chairman, that they had not received much *new* light from the prolonged discussion of the evening, and thought the arguments must be nearly exhausted, declared the discussion of the main question closed. Subsequently time until Tuesday morning was given for the introduction of proposed amendments, and thereafter the Committee will take the bill into their own consideration, and report upon it as they see fit. My impression is, that after making very important amendments, they will report the bill for the consideration of the House. How that will regard it, I have as yet no data for knowing.

The House resumed, last evening, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the bill for the public defence, and continued the debate upon it until the hour of adjournment, when progress was reported, and in the House it was made the special order for Saturday morning, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. ALVORD resumed his remarks, saying, that not having examined the details of the bill critically, as yet, he should confine himself to the principles involved in it. He thought the bill must have been framed in a former period of our present difficulties, when a reconstruction of the Union was considered doubtful, and it might have been necessary for the State to be prepared to stand firmly upon her own strength against all assailants. He scouted the idea of the danger of a war with England, and thought that, if action were deferred a few days, all fear of a foreign war arising from our present complications would be dispelled. He contended that the settlement of the *Trent* case, and the permission given by Mr. SEWARD to transport British troops through our territory, were no signs of conscious weakness. In the first case, we were in the wrong, and a proper regard to our own position demanded that we rectify the wrong. He argued again, that fortifications along the border were comparatively useless, unless we could form an unbroken line of them along the entire frontier, and contended that the best defence of the State would be in a transfer of the war to the Canadas, and in the strong arms and brave hearts of the citizen soldiery.

Mr. STETSON spoke forcibly upon the constitutional questions involved, opposing the position of Mr. ALVORD, that invasion must actually have taken place before the State would have the power to raise money to repel it. He had subsequently admitted that *imminent danger* of invasion would give this power to the State, but this admission having been made, he thought all constitutional objections vanished, inasmuch as the Legislature could alone be the judge of the imminence of the danger. He continued at length in favor of the bill, on the ground of its necessity in the defenceless condition of the frontiers and harbors.

Mr. PAYNE followed, also in favor of the bill, showing the hollowness of the cry of "unconstitutional" often raised to defeat and embarrass measures which they opposed. The same cry had been raised against this present war against rebellion, and had prevented its vigorous prosecution at the outset. He claimed that the State should fortify itself, also against future emergencies.

Mr. ALVORD replied briefly. He contended that the State had no constitutional right to enter upon fortifications erected by the United States and man them, nor to build up others along side of them, any more than it had a right to erect additional post-offices; that the arguments urged in favor of the bill had shown the danger contemplated to be remote, and that therefore the bill did not come within the purview of the Constitution. He contended that there was no power vested in the State, other than was derived from the laws of Congress, for military purposes, and again expressed his willingness to vote any sum for this purpose, to be expended in a constitutional manner, that is, under the authority of Congress.

Mr. STETSON, in reply, disclaimed any intention of reflecting upon the loyalty of the gentleman from Onondaga, but thought that the plan that he proposed was clearly unconstitutional.

In the House, this morning, various petitions were presented for the passage of the bills for protecting the public health of your City, presented by Messrs. BENEDICT and CODDINGTON; also, various remonstrances from express companies and property owners against the Broadway railroad.

The bill to exempt witnesses before Investigating Committees from conviction upon their own testimony, was reported favorably by the Committee and referred to the Committee of the Whole; also the bill appointing and defining the duties of Inspectors of Elections in the City and County of New-York.

Under the heads of notices, bills were noticed to regulate the Quarantine establishment in New-York, to amend the Act in relation to district and Police-Courts in the City of New-York, to lay railroads in all the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys of the City of New-York, in relation to a Sheriff in New-York City, and one amending the Charter of New-York City—the third one of the kind that has made its appearance this session. H.

A large portion of the session was passed in the third reading of bills, and calling the Yeas and Nays upon them. They were mostly of no general interest, and as soon as this order of business was completed, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

In the Senate, this morning, a bill was passed authorizing Counselors of the Supreme Court, residing out of the State, to practice in the Courts of the State. The bill granting aid to the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad was passed on its third reading. Mr. CORNELL gave notice of a bill to reorganize the Fire Department of New-York City. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 1.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To prevent frauds in the use of stamps, brands and trade marks.

The New-York County Court-house bill.

To correct the abuses relating to pavements in New-York.

To incorporate the American Missionary Association.

To incorporate the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions.

To amend the Charter of the Brooklyn Institute.

To regulate the sale of hay and straw in Brooklyn.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

No other business of interest was done.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 1.

The bill to provide for the public defence was taken up as the special order.

The feature of the discussion on the bill was the speech of Mr. ROYAL PEATON, of New-York, who spoke in opposition to the bill, first, on the ground that the United States Government had already appropriated a large amount of money for the very purposes contemplated by the bill, and second, that the letter of Secretary SEWARD, inviting the States to advance money for the defence of the coast and borders, was written before these appropriations were made. He further objected to the bill because there was no provision made in it for concurrance with the advice of the United States. In erecting fortifications, the Scientific Commissioners under the bill should at least be officers of the Engineer Corps of the United States. He read from the amounts appropriated by the recent act of Congress to show that we have a Government looking out or the defence of the people of the State. This was a powerful reason why we should not rush this bill, or come in conflict with the United States Government in works of defence. He argued that if the Government builds fortifications on the Northern borders, it will invite England to do the same, and all along the Canadian frontier will spring up defences superior to our own. He then expressed regret at the tone adopted toward the British nation during this debate. He did not believe it would benefit this country to keep alive irritating feelings towards Great Britain. He reviewed the political and commercial relations between the two countries, to show that at all times England has been more courteous and more liberal towards the United States than the United States has been towards England. In the *Trent* affair we were wrong, and we should not be ashamed to say so. As to leave being granted to convey British troops through the State of Maine, Gen. SCOTT, one of the staunchest guardians of the nation's honor, had expressed the hope that the British troops would be allowed to land in New-York, and pass through his State. He read from the speech of Lord DUFFERIN, in the English Parliament, to show how different was the tone of the British Administration towards us. He repelled the idea of any fear of invasion of the State from Canada or the sea coast. With the present population and force of America all Europe would not desire to invade us.

During the speech of Mr. PHELPS, he was several times interrupted, and his defence of the British Government created quite an excited state of feeling in the House.

Mr. HULBURD introduced amendments so as to leave to the discretion of the Commissioners the question of "imminent necessity," and requiring the approval or ascent of the United States Engineer Department in the matter of erecting and arming the fortifications; leaving the "standing army section" as it is, with the proviso "under actual or impending necessity, therefore, to repel invasion," and changing the title of the bill to read, "An act to repel invasion and defend the State in war."

Mr. HULBURD replied to Mr. PHELPS, taking ground in favor of the bill as amended, attacking the British Government and policy, and declaring it his belief that there was a necessity for a standing army, and that there was danger of a foreign war.

Mr. HALL offered an amendment, naming MILLARD FILLMORE, Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, and MOSES H. GRINNELL, as Commissioners, in place of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Comptroller.

Mr. PORTER, of Niagara, spoke with much eloquence and force, in support of some of the measures of defence, and in review of the condition of the country, when progress was reported.

LECTURES OF PROF. AGASSIZ.

THE LAST OF THE BROOKLYN SERIES.

Direct Intervention of the Creator Shown in Modifications of Structure, with the Same Elements.

The sixth and last lecture of the Graham series was delivered on Sunday evening, Feb. 23. So eager have the community been to hear these lectures, that, in order to get a seat in the Academy of Music, it was necessary to be there an hour before the lecture commenced. Prof. AGASSIZ proposed to complete, in the last lecture, so far as the limits would allow, the demonstration of a plan in the order of succession of animals, which implies thought, deliberation and the direct intervention of an intelligent Creator. Nowhere is the evidence of plan more plain than in the radiated animals. As the basis of their structure we may take the Sphere. For though the plan of radiation, as exhibited in these animals, is not a mathematical sphere, it is, nevertheless, an organic sphere; it is a sphere in which there is as much variation as can well be introduced upon the idea of radiation. And the first difference we notice is this: that instead of the outer structure bearing a relation to a central point, it bears a relation to an axis which extends from pole to pole. The living sphere, as shown in the radiated animals, comes nearer to a revolving sphere, which is the axis of revolution, having two poles and an equator. This axis is surrounded by parts which are identical in their nature, and which bear the same relation to one another and to a central axis. But the two poles are essentially different. Now, if we present the problem of radiation in a mathematical point of view, it would be this: How to execute with the elements given—with a vertical axis, around which are arranged parts of equal value—all the possible variations involved in that plan. This question I have actually submitted to one of our great mathematicians. I requested him to solve the problem, how to devise structures variously executed, the elements being given, without introducing any new elements. His answer was readily given, and it was this: To represent the whole sphere as a series of wedges placed side by side. To make this demonstration clear I will take for illustration the melon with its ribbed surface, or the orange whose internal part is composed of a number of spherical wedges which are all equal. Now in executing any structure upon the idea of radiation, the simplest way would be to gather around the axis a number of these spherical wedges until the whole space is occupied. There would be a larger or smaller number according to the angle of the two sides of the wedge, so that by varying the thickness of the wedges we could introduce at once a variety of structure.

The variation could be further extended by changing the relative dimensions of the wedges, by increasing the thickness of the partitions, and by modifying the surface which incloses them all. Further modifications can be made by changing the thickness of the wedge near the equator; also by having each of the wedges hollow and surrounded by walls; then by making those walls thicker and reducing the cavities; again by isolating the surrounding elements of structure, freeing the cavities in the interior and giving them distinct walls. These are the various mathematical possibilities of combination of these structural elements. And now when we come to examine the different classes of radiates, we find that there are three that differ from one another in exactly the manner in which a mathematician conceives that these elements may be combined with one another. In the polyps we have a cavity divided by radiating partitions. In acalephs we have, instead of radiating partitions, radiating tubes surrounded by a solid gelatinous substance. In echinoderms we have an outer solid wall and tubes transformed into independent organs which wind their course in various ways in the interior, forming a complicated structure. These are the three structures which the mathematician to whom I submitted the problem, and who was entirely ignorant of natural history, devised as the only essential plans that could be framed upon the idea of a radiated structure around a vertical axis. But now let us see what freedom and richness there is in the execution of that plan in Nature. In the radiated animal we have a striking contrast between the two poles, one being essentially the base of attachment to the ground, while the other is essentially a pole of expansion. In the polyp, the base presents a simple radiation, while the upper end displays the radiation in the form of rays, which communicate with the central opening. Now we need only shorten these feelers and contract the upper part of the animal to reduce the whole upper region to a hemisphere, and thus reduce the whole animal to a sphere. In the acaleph, or jelly-fish, we have the same elements, only instead of cavities, as in the polyp, we have tubes surrounded by a solid mass. Now the diversity is increased by the multiplication and complication of the tubes, and by varying the number and size of appendages. But in all this, no new elements are introduced. Let any one study the different varieties of jelly-fishes, and he will find all possible diversities in their forms of combination, with a very few elements. It is, therefore, evident that we have something similar to what may be better understood if I use the very familiar illustration of a musician, who, taking a simple tune, plays an endless number of variations upon it, in each of which the fundamental theme may be recognized. So this idea of radiation, with its simple elements, is played upon by the Almighty artist, and made into a multitude of living realities to fill the world with variety. And the more we penetrate into the differences among these animals, the more do we see that between all there is an intellectual link which brings them into close relation, and shows them to be but variations of an idea, and not the result of diverse circumstances and influences operating upon them. They were made what they are by an intellectual process which connects them all, and combines them under one original plan. And that they are so is evidenced by the facility with which our mind can grasp the idea which lies at the foundation of their structure, and generalize it. But there are problems of still greater interest presented as we study these animals in detail. There is a third class of Radiates more complicated in structure than either polyps or acalephs. It is the echinoderms, including star-fishes, sea-urchins, and the like. There are three classes of echinoderms, which present three very different forms of structure, viz., a cylinder, a sphere and a star. Now, suppose this problem were presented, with the same structural elements, to build a cylindrical, a spherical, and a star-shaped body. Ask an architect to build with the same number of pieces, connected in the same way, a circular tower, an arched dome and a pentagonal edifice, each inclosed at the two ends! It will be a problem not easy to solve. But when we examine the structure of these animals, the solution becomes quite easy; so much so, that like Columbus's egg, we are surprised that we did not know how to do it before. Prof. A. here drew a sea-urchin as seen above, below and in profile. The animal is nearly hemispherical. He then drew a star-fish, and showed that the elements and organs of both structures were essentially the same. At the apex of the sea-urchin is a circular space containing five eyes. In the star-fish those five eyes are at the extremities of the five rays. After giving the details of their structure, the question was how to transfer the spherical body into a star. This the Professor solved by exhibiting an orange split into five spherical wedges, all uniting at one extremity, and thence diverging in the shape of a star. At the end of each one of these rays, supposing this to be a star-fish, is situated an eye. Now the five eyes at the apex of the sea-urchin, by the division of the circumference into five sections, are transformed in the star-fish to the extremities of these rays. In reality, therefore, the eyes occupy the same position. It is as if the space occupied by the five eyes at the apex of the sea-urchin was stretched to such an extent, or its parts so multiplied as to form the whole upper surface of the star-fish. All, therefore, that is required for the solution of this problem, is an increase of elements in one direction. Facts like these show the immediate working of mind. It is not a kind of work that is delegated to secondary agencies, to a law which operates uniformly, but it is that kind of work which the engineer retains when he superintends and controls his machine while it is working. It is evidence of a Creator constantly and thoughtfully at work among the complicated structures that he has made. Let me now take a familiar example in order to show the same thing in the structure, not of two animals or two orders of the same class, but of one and the same animal. I am prepared to show, for instance, that the lobster is built of the same element from head to tail—that the head, the chest, the claws, the jaws, the fins, and the tail are all one and the same thing, only diversified according to the position and use of those parts. Prof. A. here drew a large diagram of a lobster, with its various appendages, describing the different structures of those appendages. Now, whether these appendages have a larger or smaller number of joints is a matter of no consequence, because we find among crustacea the number varies. Whether the appendage terminates in a sharp claw, or is flattened like an oar, is of no great consequence, because we find in crustacea one pair of legs flattened and another sharpened like a claw. And in some shrimps we find, instead of a flattened oar, a slender branch near the extremity of the appendage, and sometimes two oars instead of one. Therefore, the difference between the legs of the lobster and the oars under the tail, is only one of form or mode of execution. But the claw seems to be something entirely different from anything else. Let us examine it. The leg is composed of a series of joints, three or four in number, and then a last joint tapering to a point. The last joint has a little hook at the side. Now, enlarge this hook, so that it exceeds the size of the joint, and you have the claw of the lobster. Passing now to the jaws, we find several pairs of appendages which move horizontally toward one another. This is peculiar to all articulates. These appendages are arranged on opposite sides, and curved inward, the inner margin being serried. These jaws are nothing but legs made subservient to seizing and crushing food, and then passing it into the alimentary canal. They are arranged in pairs, one behind the other, and are all of the same essential character as the claw, the leg or the fin. Coming then to the feelers we have appendages of a very simple structure, similar to the bristles we find in the locomotive organs of worms. These feelers are sensitive to touch, and attached to one pair of them is a pair of eyes, which are sensitive to light, not so much so as our own eyes, but sufficiently for the purposes of this animal. So then from one end of the body to the other, whatever be the function of these organs, we have only a different expression of one and the same thing. And this is most forcibly illustrated in the fact that in the horse-shoe crab, in which no feelers or jaws proper exist, we find that the elbows of the legs are the surfaces with which the animal crushes its food and conveys it to the mouth. In other words the same appendages perform the function of locomotion and of mastication. Nothing, therefore, is plainer than that these various parts which are made subservient to such diverse purposes are essentially the same in structure, only differing in execution. It is something akin to the device of man, to do as much work as possible with the smallest apparatus, and when the largest amount and greatest variety of work is produced by a particular invention, we consider the result as indicative of superiority of genius or inventive capacity. Here in the animal kingdom we see it illustrated to an extent which the best-trained mind can hardly follow, showing now far beyond our comprehension are the wonderful works of nature. Even though we can make ourselves conscious that they are built by mind, and that it has pleased the Maker of all Things to give us a spark of that life which makes us to be His children, formed in His image, that evidence is nowhere stronger than in the fact that our mind is capable of studying those works to a limit which approaches to a comprehension of their wonderful relation to one another.

SECOND OF THE NEW-YORK COURSE.

The First Inhabitants of the Earth as Compared with Existing Animals.

Prof. AGASSIZ delivered in Irving Hall, last Monday evening, the second lecture of his course on Natural History before the Athenæum Association. There was a very large audience present, including many citizens of distinction.

Prof. AGASSIZ commenced by sketching the results arrived at in the first lecture upon the inquiry as to the first inhabitants of the earth. He had proven, he said, that first came the system of radiates, consisting of corals, hydroids and crinoids. Next by their side came the class of molluscs, consisting of brachipods, gastropods and arthocerattes. Next came the cerpulites, representing all the classes of crustacea known as trilobites, bearing the type of articulates. In the type of vertebræ we have fishes and two groups of sharks. We have yet four classes wanting, viz., insects, birds, reptiles and mammalia. What can be the difference between these earliest animals that existed on the earth, and those we have at the present time? He contended that in the beginning we should find all the principal types of the animal kingdom existing at the present day. He denied the "development theory"—that all the varieties of animals now existing, have been developed from a few species totally different at first, but gradually moulding until they had reached their present shape. The fact is indisputable that we find in the beginning representatives of all the leading types of the animal kingdom. He proceeded to prove this by comparing the animals existing at the present time with these undoubtedly first inhabitants of our earth. The three classes of corals, hydroids and crinoids, have all a general resemblance to one another in the idea of radiation—parts of the same structure repeated around a vertical axis. We have representatives of this class in the sea anemones of the shores of Florida. Of the next class of hydroids, the earliest representatives are few compared to those of the present day. The jelly-fish, so common in the ocean, is a representative of this class, and the curious mode of reproduction was explained by Prof. AGASSIZ with interesting diagrams, showing from illustrations of his own observations, the wonderful processes by which these remarkable animals are multiplied. A description would be useless without the diagrams. The ancient hydroids have the same structure as some now existing, but the variety now is greater than in the early period. The difference between starfish and crinoids is much greater. The latter, instead of being free, are attached to a pedestal, with roots extending over the rocks. Of these crynoids attached by the stem, there is but one kind existing now, and that has thrown great light on the investigations of naturalists. There are only three specimens known. These three classes cover the same ground as the representatives of radiates, known to have existed in early times.

The molluscs constitute another type, and consist of three classes—acephals, which seemingly have no head, gastropoda, and cephalopods. These classes were accurately described, and illustrated by diagrams, showing their resemblance respectively to modern animals. The brachiopola have their two ends exactly alike—that is, it is difficult to distinguish the head. The gastropods are so called because they move upon a broad, fleshy sole. The cephalopod has a distinct head, surrounded with long arms, with which it crawls and seizes objects. The mouth is provided with powerful jaws. They resemble the cuttlefish. The nautilus also belongs to the class of molluscs.

We next pass to another class of the animal kingdom: that of articulates, which are symmetrical like the molluscs. Of these articulates there are three classes, worms, crustacea and insects. In all the first stages of life on the earth, we find no air-breathing animals, for both the radiates and molluscs were aquatic. Of vertebrates, or animals which have a backbone, we have four or five classes. In each of these classes the body is divided into an upper cavity, containing the brain, organs of sensation, and all the complicated appendages that connect the animal with the outward world, and the lower cavity containing the organs of digestion and the life-sustaining apparatus. These conditions are the same in fish, birds, reptiles and man. Next above the animals that lay eggs we come to the mammalia, or animals that nurse their young. They are characterized by taking greater care of their offspring, and here begins the foundation of all social improvement and civilization. It is a shade of difference, but it raises man above the beast and brings him nearer to his Maker. Thus we see that in the beginning we have representatives of the leading classes of the animal kingdom, radiates, molluscs, articulates and vertebrates.

In conclusion, Prof. AGASSIZ said, "I will show next that in each portion of the earth's history, our globe has been inhabited by peculiar animals, different one from the other, as they differ from those now living."

No Shinplasters.

We make change to the patrons of our establishment in silver only.

WE ISSUE NO SHINPLASTERS!

CROOK & DUFF,
Dining-Rooms Nos. 39 and 40 Park-row, and Nos. 147 and 149 Nassau-st.

$200,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.

L. W. JEROME & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

DIED.

SCHENCK.—In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 28, suddenly, JULIA SNYDER, wife of Wm. J. Shonck, aged 34 years, 4 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 301 5th av., on Tuesday, March 4, at 3½ P. M., without further notice.

UNDERHILL.—In this City, suddenly, on Friday, Feb. 28, LEVI UNDERHILL, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day, (Sunday,) March 2, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 154 West 27th st.

BARTOW.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Saturday morning, March 1, ELSIE ANNA, wife of Wm. J. Bartow, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Wm. Crolius, No.

THE COLORED ORPHANS' HOME.

A Notice of the Institution—Its Benefactions and its Beneficiaries.

In review of the numerous public institutions monumental of our citizens' far-reaching benevolences, stands one which, save in circles immediately interested, is rarely talked of, yet which, from the peculiarity of its associations, is singularly interesting. If one had never visited it—a Southerner, for instance, who had never dreamed of such an establishment—and were shown the curious and remarkably impressive stereoscopic views which are here shown of the interior departments as they appear in daily routine, the natural sentiment would be incredulity. The idea of 237 young curly-headed "*contrabands*," or, as an Arkansas trader would say, in telling out the mush to a drove of such, "*little niggers*," being gathered together in order and cleanliness, to receive discipline and instruction, with a view to their usefulness as citizens and their soul's salvation, would scarcely be realized. Not they alone are benefited; as a work originated and upheld by the enlightened and refined as well as the opulent and powerful of our closely observed and influential land, it obtains a significance far outweighing any missions to Owhyhee, Birmah, or Tongataboo.

There are more boys than girls among the pupils, and they have separate school-rooms, play-grounds, &c., &c. The sleighing carnival has not been lost to them, for the beautiful situation of the Asylum on Fifth-avenue, running the entire block through from Forty-third to Forty-fourth streets, is directly on the line of travel most affected by the driving community, and the air has been alive from morning to morning's dawn again with the merry-going sleighs, and rich chorus of bells and belles.

They were privileged to enjoy it, too, albeit in a less expensive, but not less highly appreciated style, and the fine area of slope and level which forms the back domain afforded many a jolly coasting-match, which feats were performed upon sleds of rough, home construction. Others, more fortunate, sped in devious courses, mounted upon glittering skates, the thoughtful gift of some kind friend or relative. Thus we have a striking contrast of mother earth's snowy mantle, dotted after a fashion that calls to mind the royal ermine.

The wrappings of these children are noticably consistent, and it is an indisputable fact that people of color cannot endure chilling exposure with the impunity of whites. Seamstresses are employed constantly, and have an exclusive department, where, with the aid of sewing machines, they make up the main part of the clothing, which comprises, in its variety, a large amount of tailoring. A shoe shop is also attached, and the *brogans* are home-made. Sewing is sometimes given out for the sake charity by the lady managers, who send an order by a poor woman to Miss McLELLAND, who gives her a bundle of work to take home with her, and she is responsible for it to the manager, who pays her out of her private funds.

The daily house-cleaning is accomplished by the children before and after school hours, each child being accountable for so much work, which task is usually undertaken with alacrity, although indolent exceptions do occur, and are *really* the exceptions, as we learned, for activity is the rule, it being looked upon as a sort of honorable responsibility to be selected to take charge of a position—a flight of stairs during one week, for instance.

In the *nursery* was found a most interesting little group, the youngest two and a half years of age, all presided over by a colored woman of middle age and dignified bearing, whose especial province this has been for eight years past. "Aunty" is firm, yet affectionate, and when she *communicates her wishes* to her young charge, they derive an immediate and *exact impression* of her meaning. This nursery department is a sort of separate domain, and the *wee ones* are kept pretty much to themselves.

An interesting study is afforded in observing the larger children at their evening meal, where the simple and impressive devotion closing the day succeeds the satisfying of the appetite. After naught but the plate remains to tell the tale of *rapid and inexorable consumption*, the matron takes her chair at a small table at one end of the room and reads a portion of the Holy Scriptures, desiring the children to remember *one text* which she repeats to them. Thus a good impression is left which she finds of great benefit to her in guiding them the next day, for it not unfrequently happens that this same text is an appropriate reminder where with to meet a delinquency. After the chapter is finished all rise, and standing by their small individual benches, sing in concert the sweet hymn, "Lord, dismiss us with thy blessing;" after which the hands are clasped, the eyes uplifted, and the Lord's prayer is repeated; then all disperse for an hour's recreation before bed-time. This evening meal takes place at 5 o'clock, and by 8 o'clock each neat little bed of the domitories has its respective occupant.

The boys' and girls' dining-room is in one, and is kept in order—the plates piled and removed, &c., &c., by the children, a certain number being detailed each day for this duty; the whole being under the direction of a woman who sees to the placing of the food upon the table, and apportioning it out to the plate of each child before they are admitted to meals. The quantity of food is discreetly divided, but more is allowed a child upon request if it really needs it. A variety of diet is maintained, the dinners being full and wholesome, and varied each day of the week, but not changed from week to week, it being found convenient and tasteful to the inmates to have certain days bring certain dishes, so that one bill of fare is sufficient for a season.

The breakfast and supper arrangement admits of a more limited range, and consists of bread, with milk, tea or chocolate for breakfast; the milk, which is of good quality, being served hot except during three months of the year. The supper relish consists of either butter, cheese, cold milk or molasses, with bread. The bread is sweet and wholesome, and is made by a baker in the City especially for this institution. The kitchen is appetizing to go into, and the tidy colored cooks bobbing around in their Madras turbans, look as if they *could tell how long to boil an egg without the aid of a sand glass*.

The girls are taught to sew, and in the Winter evenings are employed in that branch of the fine arts familiarly known as *darning stockings*. One of the dormitories gave creditable evidence of their proficiency with the needle, as all the beds were spread with neat and uniform patchwork quilts, the result of their handicraft.

Twenty-five persons of mature years are employed about the institution, and a constant example of orderly management is presented the children by Mr. DAVIS and his valuable aid, Miss McLELLAND.

The *penalties* for disregard of the regulations are, first, a long-suffering degree of moral suasion, which, if found of non-effect, is set aside for the objectionable last resort of corporeal punishment. One excellent principle is here adopted, and sadly overlooked in some other similar establishments, which is not to allow the unoffending *stomach* to suffer for the faults of *the will*, or *unfortunate weakness of character*; if it is only a meal of dry bread, they are not deprived of the regular nourishment which nature requires, and which in withholding a responsibility is incurred which the punctilious guardian would feel very much shocked to have associated with *murder*; and yet, if we interfere with a child's *health*, do we not interfere with its *life*, and who is to say to what extent, or how remote the result?

There children are allowed all requisite recreation, both at home and abroad, but are never allowed to leave the premises for a walk unaccompanied by a guardian of mature years, although the older and more responsible are occasionally sent of errands into the City.

A private hospital is connected with the main house, yet so arranged that communication can be cut off during the prevalence of an epidemic. Its accommodations admit of fifty invalids at one time; should an excess occur the City Hospitals are had recourse to.

Many pleasant and touching incidents are mingled with the history of this home for children of the proscribed complexion, and there are men and women now who can trace back to their earliest experience passed within its influence. Many whose little feet first toddled in innocence upon its grassy playground, who knew gentle nursing and infancy's sweet slumber under its pleasant shades, have gone forth into the world to share the ups and downs of fortune with kind or indifferent employers; to rough it as apprentices, or to feel the truth settling home into a renegade conscience, that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

'Tis well worth a visit, this fine, old-fashioned dwelling, ample and spacious in its four lofty stories, as it stands back just off the Avenue drive, in Summer veiled with green foliage, but now sentineled by huge stems, their rough bark softened down, and gaunt arms tipped with fleece of Winter.

American Geographical Society.

SANITARY SCIENCE BY DR. BELLOWS.

The above body met in full numbers on Tuesday evening, with many eminent guests in attendance to hear the address of Rev. H. H. BELLOWS on the subject of the "Importance of Sanitary Science as illustrated in the experience of recent Wars—abroad and at home."

Dr. BELLOWS treated this fruitful theme with his well-known ability, demonstrating that true morality, as well as happiness, of which Christianity and morality are the most essential parts, are largely dependent upon attention to those relations of health which unfortunately, are too much neglected in even the most intelligent communities. He argued that everywhere the greatest death rate was the greatest *vice rate*, and argued with much force and success, that Providence had intended this life to be enjoyed in accordance with the rules of Godliness as well as the life to come. He deplored the waste of human existence occasioned by premature mortality resulting entirely from a neglect of the plainest requirements of nature's laws.

Dr. BELLOWS then proceeded to unfold a series of most interesting and valuable statistics collected during his late labors on the Sanitary Commission lately engaged in examining the camps of our armies in the field. The demoralization and loss by disease he described as frightful among our soldiers, but as gradually diminishing after the reforms introduced by the Commission were brought to bear. The present mortality is still almost discouraging, but much less than had ever before been known in any army. How sad he said to reflect that, in our army of 600,000 men, the proportion of 60,000 are ill, every day; that 75 men in the strength of manhood perish out of this number daily, 500 weekly, or twenty-seven full regiments in one year. The lecturer found in the astonishing apathy of all parties the reasons for this. Even the excellent Medical Board of the army was curative, rather than sanitary in its operation, and the preventive system was the only one that could alleviate so distressing a state of things. Government had been implored to aid the Commission in their attempt to create a model hospital, but he feared that the war would be over before that could be completed.

In reference to the thorough sanitary examination of the army, it was stated that 500 regiments had been subjected, man for man, to 185 questions, covering every fact of importance concerning them, and the results are now being tabulated so as to furnish when finished the finest collection of invaluable statistics ever got together in any country or service. The excellent sanitary regulations, both civil and military, of the Romans, and in contrast to them the horrors of the English, French and Russian armies in the Crimea, were graphically detailed, and a mass of startling facts added to all that have heretofore been published. Restricted space prevents their repetition here. Dr. BELLOWS was greatly applauded, and at the close of his lecture, thanked in the name of the Society, by the President and a unanimous vote of all present.

J. SMITH HOMANS, Esq., then read an excellent paper "On the comparative value of the Northern and Southern portions of the United States to England, in a commercial point of view," with luminous statistics proving how mistaken are the notions of English journalists on that subject, and the superiority of the North in every point of view. Mr. HOMANS also received a vote of thanks, and after Mr. J. DISTURNELL had made some corroboratory remarks on the same topic, the Society adjourned until Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock, when Dr. WM. THOMPSON will lecture on "The Pre-Islamite Arabs."

The War—Its Cause and Cure.

LECTURE BY REV. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D.

Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., pastor of Trinity Church, lectured, on Wednesday evening, before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, on "The Cause and Cure of the Rebellion." A very large audience was present, and the platform was occupied by the President and Lecture Committee of the Society, Major ANDERSON and Comptroller HAWS. The hero of Fort Sumter was honored with three hearty cheers.

Dr. VINTON commenced by saying that he might be excused if he came as near the truth as physicians generally do. With a conviction of the inferiority of human skill, and a reliance upon Divine Power, he would, to the best of his ability, speak of the rebellion. He believed that the rebellion would prove to be a disease like the small-pox, that could never seize us but once. [Applause.] For three generations had our country been the asylum of the free and the home of man, and never before had the Constitution been assailed. Even Mr. CALHOUN had rebuked his degenerate followers, who would use his name to justify their assaults on the Constitution. In support of this point, Dr. VINTON read an extract from an unpublished letter of Mr. CALHOUN, dated Fort Hill, Sept. 11, 1830. Mr. CALHOUN justified nullification on the ground that it would preserve the Union and the Constitution. Mr. CALHOUN, on every occasion, professed the utmost love and veneration for the Constitution. Mr. WEBSTER read the handwriting on the wall *mene, mene, tekel, upharsin*—nullification is rebellion, secession, disunion, TREASON. [Applause.] He proclaimed "liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." It was for that principle, the life of the nation, that we are fighting. We talk of unity without comprehending the beauty of its meaning. Whatever differences there may be—whatever variety, "a man's a man for a' that." We can conceive of but one God. Unity is the source of strength, stability, peace, and happiness. The family is a Divine institution; it is therefore a unity: so with the Church. The divisions among Christians have ever been the shame of Christianity; in perfection there must be unity: so with the nation. Unity is the acme of good. To separate and secede, to the prejudice of unity, is a sin of the deepest die. All the wars of the earth arise from the first secession—that of Satan from Heaven. This war is a war for unity—a holy war that angels may enlist in. The boundaries of the Union are fixed by God. The northern Lakes and the southern Gulf. The Pacific and the Atlantic. Only recently a New-York merchant, while reading a letter announcing that his ship had sailed from Shanghai to California, received a dispatch that the same vessel had arrived at San Francisco. [Applause.] Thus the Atlantic and Pacific were connected. But, what were the boundaries of the Southern Confederacy? Nothing but Slavery, of man's devising, and not of God's construction. The English Press unjustly accused us of fighting for empire. It was impuling to us groveling lust, instead of lofty patriotism. This is not a war of aggression or offence. It is a war of defence. When the rebels beleaguered Fort Sumter, [great applause,] they inaugurated war. When they summoned the indomitable ANDERSON [applause] to surrender, and he refused, [applause,] saying that in three days he would be starved out, they gave the order to open fire on him and his devoted band. That inaugurated war. The Constitution and Government were confessedly benignant and just to all. Even when ANDERSON left Fort Sumter with that glorious flag in his arms, the country was not aroused to the full danger. But now the North, East and West were fully awake and in arms. But what cause did the rebels themselves assign for the rebellion? First—the right of revolution; Second—the sovereignty of the State; Third—the maintenance of Slavery.

He denied the right of revolution against a Government like ours. The Government had not given cause for revolution. The Constitution had removed every occasion for revolution, because it had enabled the people themselves, through constitutional means, to remedy any wrong. The people could even amend the Constitution itself, and possessed the right, peacefully, to redress every imaginable grievance. The assertion that this rebellion was founded on the right of revolution was a fallacy. [Applause.] As a people, we must sustain the Government and seek redress through the peaceful forms of legal power.

The speaker next considered the Southern doctrine of State sovereignty. He contended that, under the Constitution, the people, in their national capacity, reserved to themselves the powers not given to the General Government. From the seed of "State rights" the sturdy oak of State sovereignty had grown. But nothing but desperation and treasonary despotism could hold together the Southern nation on this principle. It would be a rope of sand, separated by the first breeze of local jealousy. The pernicious doctrine of State Sovereignty had been inculcated throughout the South until men, who were really at heart loyal, had been deluded and misguided into assaulting the old flag. All honor to those who had, though born in the seceded States, still adhered to the old Union. All honor to Gen. SCOTT—[applause]—a Virginian by birth, but a whole-souled American in his whole life. [Applause.] State Sovereignty was the "foremost lie" of the Confederacy. In the Inaugural of JEFF. DAVIS, first and last President of the Confederate States—[laughter and applause]—the complaint was, that by staying in the Union they would be subjected to a continuance of discrimination intolerable to a proud people. Their quarrel was with the census. But the Constitution, when adopted, extinguished State Sovereignty, for in that way only could it have made a nation of the American people. Therefore, disunion by the act of secession is treason. [Applause.] It was claimed that secession was not forbidden in the Constitution. Mr. WEBSTER answered this when he said that no Government could forbid an act which must be preceded by its own dissolution.

In discussing the third cause of the rebellion—Slavery—Dr. VINTON dissected the Knights of the Golden Circle, which he said was the great engine of Slavery, having for its object the destruction of the Government, the propagation of Slavery, and the establishment of a monarchy, all of which purposes were being carried on to the best of the abilities of the traitors. He contrasted the Northern and Southern systems of society. The Southern leaders openly proclaim that their system is incompatible with union, and that cotton is King. The Secretary of the Treasury calls it an incompatibility—a Northerner calls it an irrepressible conflict. Slavery is proposed to be the basis of the Southern Confederacy; but, our fathers did not thus honor Slavery. It is true that Slavery, as spoken of in the Scriptures, was a Divine institution; but it was based on mutual benefit: it was purely a domestic institution. If American Slavery was like that, he could see nothing repulsive in it. But, if the Christian restrictions be abused and disregarded, if families be separated, and the rights of man and woman violated, then such a system is destructive of civilization. It may be better for the slave to suffer, rather than be suddenly freed, without the power to use his freedom properly; but the sword and the lash are the symbols of barbarism and power, and such a Slavery transfers labor into a badge of disgraceful bondage, and debases Christian society into a barbarism. The only remedy in such a contest was victory by the armies of Freedom; that remedy was being rapidly administered, in a series of victories. Then would come the resurrection of the Union sentiment, then peace; then the destruction of the system of Slavery in some of the Border States; then the capital of the nation must be on free soil; then the slave system must be circumscribed by the restrictions of Scripture, to a family institution; then the correction of the three-fifths representation, and the recognition of the slave as a man; then the elevation of the slave to the rights of citizenship; then the enforcement of the constitutional "*guarantee of a republican form of government to every State*"—which even CALHOUN predicted might yet be interpreted to demand the extinction of American Slavery. [Applause.] Dr. VINTON closed with an eloquent apotheosis of Union, amid a storm of applause. His closing words were: "Our country, the Union and the Constitution, forever—forever and ever. *Esto perpetua!*"

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 1, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 90 bbls. Ashes, 5,306 bbls. Flour, 370 bbls. and 847 lbs. Corn Meal, 3,549 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 4,255 bushels Rye, 1,894 bushels Barley, 8,600 bushels Oats, 2,508 bushels Malt, 4,956 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,101 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet at $6 37½ for Pots, and $5 87½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in request, at 22¾c.@23¼c. for Middlings, ₱ lb. Sales, 550 bales.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for Dry Cod, mainly at $3 37½@$4 ₱ cwt.; Mackeral are salable and steady, including small No. 1 at $9 75, and No. 2 at $7 75 ₱ bbl.; nothing really new in Salmon or Herring.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is dull and heavy, to-day, for State and Western Flour, and prices are tending downwards. The reported sales since our last amount to 8,700 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 40@$5 50; inferior to choice extra State at $5 65@$5 85—chiefly at $5 65@$5 70; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 40@$5 50: extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 65@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 70@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 95@$6 05, chiefly at $5 95@$6, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 40@$5 50
Extra State	5 65@ 5 85
Superfine Western	5 40@ 5 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@ 6 30
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 95@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10@ 6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 05@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues inactive at former rates; sales 900 bbls., at $5 95@$6 35 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 40@$8 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour rules quiet, including superfine at $5 40@$5 50; extra at $5 65@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 820 bbls. Rye Flour is in demand at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $2 90@$3 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 30@$3 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 90 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very limited request, though buyers have had any existing advantage. Sales have been confined to 14,000 bush., including White Western, at $1 47; Red Western, (Winter) at $1 40@$1 41; Amber Jersey and Long Island, at $1 45; Red State, at $1 38@$1 41; Milwaukee Club, in store, on private terms ₱ bush. Corn has again declined, closing quite heavily; sales have been made of 28,500 bush., at 60c.@62c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 58c.@61c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bush. Oats are dull and heavy, including Canadian, at 38c.@39c.; Western, at 38c.@39½c.; State at 39½c.@40½c., and Jersey at 38c.@40c. ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet to-day at 84c.@86c. from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel; sales 1,700 bushels. Barley continues in request at steady rates; sales of 22,700 bushels State at 80c.@84c. ₱ bush.

HAY—North River bale is salable and firm at from 75c.@85c. for poor to good, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive, and prices are altogether nominal. Stock of all kinds this morning, 44,349 bales, including 38,439 bales Manilla, 5,000 bales Jute, 810 bales American and 100 bales Tampico. Stock of all kinds same date last year, 30,013 bales.

HIDES—Receipts have been limited and sales moderate during the past week. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review the movements in the principal kinds thus: *Dry Hides*—The market has been very firm and moderately active during the week, and sales, though not very large, have been at full figures. The demand has been quite general, from the trade as well as from out-of-town buyers, and large transactions have been prevented only by the extreme views of holders. The anticipated large increase in the duty on Hides, and the prospect of a speedy settlement of our national troubles, are the principal bases of the firmness of importers. *Wet-Salted Hides*—For Domestic Slaughtere the demand has been moderate at about late prices, but sales are restricted by the scarcity of stock. *Upper-Leather Stock*—For this description the demand has been quite general and active. The Calcutta Stock in market continues to be held above the views of buyers, and we have no transactions in this description to report. Receipts for the week have been 3,342 Hides, as follows: 1,503 Aspinwall, ex. *Xantho*; 34 Bermuda, ex. *Mountain Eagle*; 449 Port Royal, ex. *Aid* and *B. Warner*, and 1,356 from Washington. Imports since 1st ult. have been 35,521 Hides from Foreign and 37,133 from Coastwise ports. Total, 72,654 Hides, exclusive of 72 bales. Sales for the week have been 26,000 Hides, as follows: 4,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23,400 lbs., @25½c. 6 months, usual selection; 3,500 Dry Rio Grande, part to arrive, 20 lbs., p. p. terms; 800 Dry Rio Grande, and, B. A. Kip, 11 lbs., on private terms; 1,100 Dry California, 21½ lbs., 24¼c., 6 mos., usual selection; 3,500 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 22½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 3,000 Dry Maracaibo, 22 lbs., 21c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 2,600 Dry Laguayra, 21 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Dry Central American, 18 lbs., 21c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 1,550 Dry West Indies, &c., 18 lbs., part at 12½c., 6 mos., as they run; 500 Dry Mexican, 18 lbs., on private terms; 6,000 Dry Sierre Leone, 10 lbs., on private terms; 2,700 City and Country Slaughter, 50@70 lbs., 7¾c.@7¾c., cash; 500 Western Slaughter 70 lbs., 7¾c., cash; 2,100 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 50 lbs., part at 11c., cash; 1,500 Wet Salted California Cow, 50 lbs., 6 mos. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 172,500, (same time last year 323,000—year before, 307,700,) and 1,072 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,500 Horse, 1,800 E. I. Cow and Buffalo, including 54,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips,) 6,000 Dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips,) 10,000 Dry Orinoco, 15,000 Dry California, 5,000 Dry Truxillo and Honduras, 2,000 Dry and Dry Salted Maracaibo, 8,000 Dry and Dry Salted Chili, 2,200 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 1,500 Dry Central American and San Juan, 700 Dry West Indies, &c., 10,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 2,800 Dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c., 42,000 Dry Gambia and Bissau, 5,000 Dry Gambia and Western, 1,200 Dry Gambia and Rio Grande Cow, 1,500 Dry Gambia, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande Horse, 1,800 Penang Cow and Buffalo, 1,072 Bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Are rather quiet at previous prices. Last year's 5c.@22c., chiefly at 16c.@20c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—The business in this line, during the past week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDMEYER review thus: *Hemlock Sole*—The demand has been active, principally from among Eastern manufacturers, and as the receipts were small, the stocks in store are considerably reduced. An advance of fully ½c. is now demanded, over last week's prices. *Oak Sole*—Prices are unchanged. Sales have been quick, but were mostly made in small parcels. The receipts continue light. Wee ts receipts of sole leather about 37,000 sides. *Boots and Shoes*—New-York jobbers are more active than hitherto. Stocks only moderate. Eastern manufacturers are regaining confidence in the future, and there is a more buoyant feeling prevailing in every branch of the business."

MOLASSES—Sales, 438 hhds. and 25 bbls. Cuba, Clayed and Mu-covado at 17c.@27c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive to-day, and prices unsettled. Sales were confined to small lots of Spirits Turpentine at $1 05@$1 07½, chiefly at 1 05, and (by auction) 9 bbls. do. do., at $1 ₱ gallon, when the sale was suspended.

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to March. 1:

	Receipts. 1861.	1862.	Exports. 1861.	1862.	Stock March 1.
Resin, bbls	60,749	134	18,813	2,418	18,826
Tar, bbls	14,998	262	4,379	141	5,410
Turpen'e, Crude, bbls	10,558	15	802	—	131
Turpen'e, Spirits, bbls	18,647	3,442	3,368	30	4,589

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate request at steady rates. Sales since our last, 800 bbls., at $14 37½@$14 50 for Mess; $13 75 for Old Mess; $10 62½@$11 for New Prime, ₱ bbl. Stock of Pork in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 62,025 bbls., against 47,270 bbls. 1st February, 1862, and 49,804 bbls. 1st March, 1861. Dressed Hogs, 5¾c. @6c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats continue in demand at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams; 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in request and is steady; sales 425 boxes at 6½c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,800 tcs. and bbls., poor to very choice, at 7½c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at former figures; sales, since our last, 245 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$12 50 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tc. Stock of Beef in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 36,865 tcs. and bbls., against 41,138 tcs. and bbls. 1st February, 1862, and 58,019 tcs. and bbls. 1st March, 1861. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 5c.@7c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—The business of the week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., notice thus: "GOAT.—The demand has been hardly so active as during the preceding week, the extreme views of holders of Mexican, and the inferior quality of most other descriptions, now in market, deterring operations. Manufacturers complain that the rise in the prices for Morocco has not kept pace with those of the raw material, and their margin for profit is so reduced they will not buy only to meet immediate requirements. We note sales of 32 bales Madras, and 20 do. Matamoras, on private terms, and 50 bales Curacoa at 40c.@45c., 6 months. Deer continue in active request, but buyers manifest extreme reluctance to pay the prices demanded by holders. The stock and receipts continue light. We note sales of 13 bales Campeachy and 35 bales California, on private terms."

SUGARS.—Sales to-day, 800 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 6⅝c.@8c., and 40 bxs. Havana at 7¾c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 40,000 lbs., at 8¼c.@9c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Crude is quiet, to-day, but continues very firm. Manufactured is in lively request at buoyant prices.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse during the Month of February.

	Ky.	Va. & N C.	Ohio.	Total.
Stock Feb. 1, 1862, hhds	12,243	553	8	12,804
Received since, hhds	1,347	—	—	1,347
Total, hhds	13,590	553	8	14,151
Delivered since, hhds	1,766	43	1	1,810
Stock March 1, 1862, hhds	11,824	570	7	12,341
Stock March 1, 1861, hhds	12,390	1,208	4	13,602

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the Brooklyn Warehouse.

Stock Jan. 31, 1862, hhds	735
Received in February	11
Total	746
Delivered in February	124
Stock on hand March 1, 1862	622

WHISKY—Sales, 1,400 bbls., at 27c.@28c. ₱ gal.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, to-day; rates have not varied materially. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s.@2s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 7d.@7½d.; Corn, 6¾d.@7¼d., ₱ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@25s., and by steamer, 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.; and by steamer 35s.; Tallow, 20s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8¼d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Butter, 25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship Evening Star, 1,015 tons, (expected here,) from Bucksport, Me., to Liverpool, Deals at £4; a Swedish brig, 312 tons, 13,000 bushels Wheat, to a direct port on the Continent, 10d., in shipper's bags; a Dutch brig, 236 tons, to Havre, 1,100 bbls. Petroleum, 4½c.; a bark, 322 tons, same port, $3,500; a schooner, 147 tons, same, Petroleum, on private terms; a bark, 502 tons, to Montevideo, with privilege of Buenos Ayres, $19; a British brig, 134 tons, to Port-au-Prince and back, $1,450: a British schooner, 89 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,150; a schooner, 125 tons, to West Indies and back, $800; one, 150 tons, same voyage, $1,250; a Brig, 170 tons, to the Windward, Staves $16, Flour 65c., and Pork 75c.; a Brig, 216 tons, from an Eastern port to Porto Rico, and back to New-York, Sugar 42½c., and Molasses $3; a Schr., 250 tons, from north side Cuba to New-York, Sugar $5, and Molasses $2 50; a Br. Brig, 320 tons, to south side Cuba and back, Sugar 37c.; a bark, 299 tons, to Sagua and back, 36c.; one, 355 tons, to Havana, $1,500; a Br. Brig, 193 tons, to Havana, $900, and back to United States, Sugar $5; a Brig, 200 tons, $800 ₱ month.

Movements of European Steamers.

	From Europe.			
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb.	12
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Feb.	12
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb.	15
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Feb.	19
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb.	19
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb.	22
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Feb.	26
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb.	26
China	Liverpool	New-York	Mch.	1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar.	12
	From America.			
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch.	1
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch.	1
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Mch.	5
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Mch.	8
Arabia	New York	Liverpool	Mch.	12
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch.	19

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE BRICK HOUSE IN 19th-st., near 4th-av.; price $9,000.

Also,

A desirable four-story brown-stone house in 20th-st., near 4th-av.; price $12,000.

Also,

A first-class modern and complete full-sized brown-stone house in 19th-st., near 4th-av.; price $17,000.

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A four-story high-stoop brown front house, No. 50 West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., complete, with all the modern improvements, the furniture is all new and has been but a short time in use, will be sold with the house, including mirrors and gas fixtures, a very desirable opportunity is offered to any person desiring to purchase a first-class house. Inquire on the premises from 10 to 5 P. M., or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house and lease of lot No. 55 Henry-st., built by day's work; has all the modern improvements, and is in good order; rent of lot $125; nine years to run, with renewals; lot 25x100. Can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M., and during the evening. Apply at No 224 South-st. The house has an extension three stories in height.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—TWO FIRST-class, 4-story brown-stone houses in 48th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., south side of street, fronting Columbia College lawn; house 20x53, lot 20x100 feet in depth, very superior parlors, black walnut. Also two of the same to lease for three years at $1,000 per annum. Inquire on the premises of the owner. JOHN C. SARES.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house, high stoop, to let or for sale, with or without furniture; has all improvements, handsomely painted and furnished, all in perfect order; will be sold or rented to a desirable tenant on reasonable terms; may be seen during the day. Apply on the premises, No. 88 Lexington-av., or to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL TWO AND THREE-story houses, brown-stone basements, stoops and trimmings, modern improvements, in 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Also, new tenement houses, in different parts of the Nineteenth Ward. Inquire of WM. A. JUCH, 2d av., between 64th and 65th sts.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 82 East 27th-st., four-story and basement high-stoop; has all the modern improvements, and in perfect order; price $7,000; will be sold on accommodating terms; for card to see the house, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or No. 88 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY house, with all the modern improvements, partially furnished. To be sold at a great bargain, with or without the furniture. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Situated on East 30th-st. For particulars inquire of TILLY ALLEN, at No 21 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 29x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

FOR

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, AND OF THE BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the above bonds who are parties to the agreement for reorganization, are required, in compliance with the said agreement, to deposit their bonds with ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman of the Committee, on the 20th day of February, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable—not later, than the 1st of March—at his office, No. 12 Wall-st. Holders who omit to make such deposit will not be entitled to participate in the purchase.

The Receivers will at the same time and place pay on deposit of the bonds the coupons of the fourth mortgage bonds due April 1, 1860, with interest from May 1, 1861, to March 1, 1862.

Not having received the debt due from the Government, payment of the August and September coupons, 1861, will be deferred.

ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman, &c.

TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON SECOND AND THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds, who have not subscribed the Bondholders' agreement, and paid the ten per cent. assessment on the same, are notified that if they desire to participate in the plan of reorganization, they must subscribe to the said agreement, and deliver their bonds to the Purchasing Committee, No. 12 Wall-st., by the 12th day of March next, or forfeit their privilege to participate in the purchase.

THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.

Holders of Third Mortgage Bonds are also notified that they must pay the assessment of five per cent. on such bonds, and deliver the same as above, by the same date, or forfeit their privilege of participating in the reorganization. By order of Committee

R. BAYARD, Chairman.

No. 12 WALL-ST., Feb. 25, 1862.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, on *Thursday, the sixth day of March* next, at noon; when matters deemed beneficial to the trust will be submitted for their consideration. Attendance is earnestly requested in person, if possible; otherwise by proxy. By order of the Trustees. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE SECOND and third mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the treasurer, Erie-place, on the 1st day of March next.

At the same time and place the holders of the certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the coupons of the fourth mortgage bonds due April 1, 1860, with interest from May 1, 1861, to March 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, Mo., Feb. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS.—The balance of principal unpaid of St. Louis County Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1861—say 50 per cent., with three months' interest thereon, making five hundred and eight dollars and seventy-five cents upon each bond—will be paid on and after 1st March next, upon presentation at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway, on the 4th day of March, 1862, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BODIAN MINING COMPANY of Evansville, Indiana, will be held at the office of GEORGE B. MOREWOOD, No. 61 Broad-st., New-York, at noon, on SATURDAY, 1st March, 1862, when important communications will be laid before the meeting.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, also for inspectors of election, will be held on MONDAY, the 3d day of March next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT bought, sold and collected, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 6 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 1 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the MAIL TRAIN will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany. (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

AUCTION SALES.

J. LEWIS SMITH, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE.—On WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 11 o'clock, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., four door east of the Bowery.

J. Boyce will sell, as above, a large and splendid assortment of superior rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture, of every description; consisting in part of elegant rosewood etageres, centre, side and sofa tables, with stationary marble tops, rosewood and walnut par or suits, in French brocatelle and other rich and fashionable coverings; chamber furniture in every variety of style and finish; en suite; double and single armoirs, with French plate glass doors; plain ditto, of walnut and mahogany; richly carved walnut and oak buffets, extension dining-tables, dining-room chairs, sofas, lounges, Turkish easy chairs, etc., etc. Catalogues ready on the day before the sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SONS & CO. WILL sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at foot of Washington-st., near South 8th-st., Jersey City, the schooner *Mary Eliza*, of New-York, 200 tons burden, new suit of sails, light draft and in good order. Inquire of Capt. DOWD.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BULKLEY & FINK WILL SELL ON MONDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Assignee, the three-story brick house and lot, known as No. 301 West 24th-st.; lot, 20 feet 10 inches by 98 feet 9 inches.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 26X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power, on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 181 Chambers-st.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have Passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 5.
ARABIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to procure passes, (which can be obtained free of charge,) from John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, office, No. 413 Broome-st., New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Mar. 1,
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Mar. 8,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on MONDAY, 3d March. SATURDAY, 29th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March. SATURDAY, 24th May.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

AUSTRALIA!—"KANGAROO LINE" FOR MELBOURNE.—Packet for April 1. The magnificent clipper ship ATLANTIC, 1,500 tons, at pier No. 10 East River, with elegant accommodations for first and second class passengers, at low rates. Apply early to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st. Sight drafts in sterling money for sale on Lord & Co., Melbourne.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING U. S. NOTES AND BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 26, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March next, for furnishing ninety millions of United States Notes and two hundred millions in Bonds, to be issued under the authority of the act of February, 1862, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States Treasury Notes, and for the redemption or refunding thereof," &c.

Notes and bonds will be required of the denominations and in the proportions as follows:

Thirteen millions each of United States notes of the denominat ons of 5s, 10s, 20s, 50s, 100s, and 500s, and twelve millions of the denomination of 1,000.

OF REGISTERED BONDS.

Five millions of the denomination of	$50
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	100
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	500
Forty millions of the denomination of	1,000
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	5,000
Ten millions of the denomination of	10,000

OF COUPON BONDS.

Eighty millions of the denomination of	$1,000
Twenty millions of the denomination of	500

Proposals will be received for the delivery of all of one or more denominations of notes and bonds, complete, including the engraving, printing, numbering and paper, or separately for the engraving, for paper, and for printing. The engraving must be in the highest style of art and the paper of the best quality.

Proposals must state the number of sheets and the aggregate representative value of each denomination which they undertake to furnish daily, and the least number of days required from notice of award before commencement of delivery.

Models for notes and bonds must be submitted and specimens of work accompany the m.

Models of notes on the face will be in the same form as now used, and on the backs will state the privilege of legal tender and other privileges stipulated in the law.

Models of bonds will, in addition to the usual stipulations, have the statement that they are reimbursable after five and payable twenty years from date.

It is expected, also, that, as far as practicable, the dies and plates will be such as have not been heretofore used except for work of the United States.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a statement of the bidder's facilities for executing the work, the number of presses in use, hands employed, security of buildings occupied, and capital invested.

Proposals by incorporated companies must be accompanied by a copy of charter and the names of the officers; and proposals by unincorporated associations by the articles of association and names of parties.

Bonds for the faithful and prompt execution of the work as proposed or finally agreed on in the sum of fifty thousand dollars will be required; the names of the parties offered as sureties and their written consent to become such, together with a certificate of an Assistant Treasurer as to their sufficiency, must accompany each proposal.

The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, and to vary the amounts specified, as, in his opinion, the interests of the public service may require.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. GEO. D. ARTHUR will use the name of the firm in liquidation. GEO. D. ARTHUR,
WM. H. FERRY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1862. GEO. H. KENNEDY.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general specie and banking business, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. D. ARTHUR,
GEO. H. LEHUKAY,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. GEO. H. KENNEDY.

GEO. D ARTHUR & CO. are paying the highest premium for Treasury notes, American Gold and Silver. Bank notes and Exchange bought at best market rates.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 Soüth-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.

HENRY FORSTER & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name DAVID GROESBECK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general stock commission business.

DAVID GROESBECK,
DANIEL DREW CHAMBERLAIN.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on TUESDAY, March 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the petition referred to them, to widen and extend Church-st., from Fulton st to the Battery. Parties interested will please attend without further notice. CHARLES J. CHIPP,
P. A. BOOLE,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The undersigned gives notice to the public that the military possession of the Telegraph, taken by order of the President, will make no change whatever in the conduct of social, private and commercial business by telegraph. The lines and business remain in the hands of telegraph officers, duly authorized by the War Department. (Signed.) E. S. SANFORD,
President of the American Telegraph Company.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest deutal establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED.

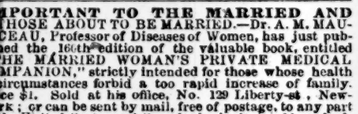
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar. No. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, the effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are unfeeling its immediate influence. This Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is there exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 821 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 33 East 13th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAUREAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st, New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons', London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C, with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CHINMAN'S ORIENTAL PANACEA.—For coughs, colds, and all pulmonary complaints, nervous and general debility, biliousness and liver affections, the cure is certain. Warranted purely vegetable. No mercury. See testimonials. Price 50c. per bottle, $5 per dozen. Sold only at No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that DR. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in less than 24 hours. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops; price, $1. NOTICE.—So great was the sale of the Drops at first, I was unable to supply the full demand. No remedy has ever been discovered that will act as quickly as the Specific Drops. Depot, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canel, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restraint in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages. 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 23 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, after being under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee, $5.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN E. HOPPEL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and froning; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; has three years' City reference. Apply at No. 78 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROtestant woman, as first-class cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups and jellies; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 28th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread, buscuit and pies. The best City reference can be given. Call at No. 43 Henry-st., in the rear; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a first-class pastry cook; would like to live with a respectable family; can bring good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 500 2d-av., corner of 31st-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for eight years in one family; has no objection to go to any part of the country; can give the best of City references. Address B. B., No. 134 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; understands all kinds of cooking—meats, soups, game, pastry and jellies; no objection to assist in the washing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 132½ 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference given. Call for three days at No. 44 Carll-st., between Jonnson and Myrtle avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Scotch woman, as a good cook, or would do chamberwork and sewing; City references given; inquire at 813 6th av., first house above 47th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; or would have no objection to general housework; is an excellent cook, and understands all kinds of pastry of all kinds; is a superior washer and ironer; unquestionable City references as to character and capacity can be given. Call for two days at No. 120 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation, as cook, washer or ironer, in a small private family; no objection to the country; best City references. Call for two days at No. 276 1st-av., near 16th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as plain cook, good washer and ironer, in a small private family; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 92 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman, highly recommended, desires a situation in City or country; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, makes nice bread; would do chamberwork and washing; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS HOUSEKEEPER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by an American middle-aged woman, as housekeeper and seamstress, or to wait on ladies or make herself generally useful; would go to California with a respectable family. Address A. B., care of Harris Stone, No. 932 Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at the residence of her present employer, No. 100 East 19th-st., to whom she refers.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of embroidery; has good City reference. No objections to go in the country. Can be seen for two days, or till engaged, at No. 483 2d-av., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and to help with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway. No objection to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as seamstress; understands family sewing and linen embroidery; is willing to be useful; or would go by the week in City or country. Call or send to No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX

Acceptance of the Mexican Throne by Maximilian.

The Tuscarora Said to Have Gone to Gibraltar.

THE STONE BLOCKADE.

HALIFAX, Saturday, March 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 15th ult., *via* Queenstown, Sunday, the 16th, bound to New-York, put into Halifax at 2:30 P. M. to-day, March 1st, short of coals. She experienced strong westerly winds during the whole passage.

The *Arabia* has sixty passengers for New-York.

Austria having protested against the views of Prussia, with reference to German affairs, Prussia in a note to Austria and the other German States, says that there appears to be no well-founded motive for such a protest.

The French papers think the Mexican question will lead to the fall of the Palmerston Cabinet.

The Archduke MAXIMILIAN is positively said to have accepted the Mexican throne.

The *Tuscarora* is reported at Gibraltar, where the *Sumter* still remains without coals.

In the House of Lords, Earl RUSSELL, in reply to Lord STANHOPE, stated that Government had protested against the permanent destruction of any harbors by the stone blockade, and the American Government denied any such intention.

The expenses to England of the MASON and SLIDELL affair is understood to be £364,000.

It is understood that the Address from the French Chambers is to contain a mild rebuke to the Pope, for not listening to the conciliatory propositions of France for the settlement of the Roman question.

The Austrian concordat is to be revised, with the consent of the Pope.

The Liverpool Cotton marke closed firmer, but unchanged. Sales Saturday 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS steady, but sales small.

PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged.

Consols 92¾@93.

THE BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH.

Civic Honors to the Returned Col. Wood—Preparations for His Reception, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1862.

The Fourteenth Regiment, New-York State Militia, is one of the many that have conducted themselves nobly during the war. It is entirely a Brooklyn regiment—its Colonel, its officers, its men are from the "City of Churches," and even as Gotham's favorite sister is noted for distinguishing social and moral characteristics, so is the Fourteenth distinguished for the same. As an honored branch of the State Militia, it was one of the first to tender its services during the three months' campaign. Col. WOOD, an estimable citizen, shared the fortunes of his command, and was instrumental in bringing about the public spirit in the regiment, that eventuated in its volunteering for three years or the war. The announcement that the Fourteenth was about to start for the defence of the National capital, sent a well-remembered thrill through the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The members of the regiment were mostly young men of good social position and of unexceptionable morals. Of one Company, the entire enlistment proceeded from Plymouth Church, while in every Company a fair proportion were connected with some of the many religious societies of Brooklyn. Meetings were held for spiritual and physical aid—prayers were offered, garments were made, funds given, and every possible comfort was provided for the encouragement of the flower of the city, who were thus suddenly called to the performance of a high and sacred duty.

The day of their departure will never be forgotten. As they marched down Fulton-street, preceded by their magnificent band, through crowds of sympathizing fellow-citizens, they were cheered and blessed, given the cordial grasp of patriotic friendship and followed by the benedictions of the entire community.

In the battle of Bull Run, they did well. Their Commanding General spoke in high terms of their coolness, their bravery and their skill, and complimented them in most flattering terms. Their dress, remotely resembling that of the Zouaves, made them the recipients of the special attention of the enemy; and the long lists of killed, wounded and missing, as published in the TIMES of that date, prove that they at least suffered as much for their country as any other regiment.

Their Colonel was badly wounded, but insisted on remaining near the scene of conflict. Despite the entreaties of his faithful soldiers he would not be borne away, and was in consequence taken prisoner. Since then, though sadly thinned by the iron hail of the rebel batteries, and somewhat decreased numerically by sickness, the regiment has "stood by" McCLELLAN in the "Grand Army of the Potomac."

Col. WOOD was taken to Richmond, where he has suffered much from his wound—more from inaction, and most from a restless desire to be again with his command, and in participation with the expected advance.

A few days since he was released. He at once went to Washington to report to headquarters, and if necessary to remain with his regiment. In the meantime his fellow-citizens of Brooklyn had not forgotten him. He had been the honored recipient of their confidence; many times he had held office, often and always with creditable industry, and when the hour of trial came was not found wanting. The Aldermen of the city, (appreciative beings!) always quick to detect the popular current, and always ready for a little job, resolved that when the gallant Colonel should return to his home for a few days' visit, he should have civic honors heaped upon him; processional displays should be made in his behalf, and all ingenious and expensive methods of testifying corporational respect should be adopted. They met in solemn conclave, and consulted and determined. They determined that it was necessary for them, or some of them, to go to Philadelphia, that they might afar off greet the coming man, and enjoy with him the fat things of the "Continental" for a season; they determined that others of their honorable body should meet him at Jersey City, and with easy elegance escort him to his native city, where they also determined he should be ovated in the most astounding manner. And in order that all this might be properly done, they voted themselves *one thousand dollars*.

Now, in view of the expenses of the war, $1,000 is not a large sum; but, in view of the possible cost of a trip to and from Philadelphia, I submit that it is rather steep, and am satisfied that I could do it for less. So thought the worthy Mayor of Brooklyn, who vetoed the appropriation, thereby giving the patriotic and speech-prepared Aldermen to understand that "hot-whiskys," "brandy-plains" and other miserable mixtures, if drank at all, must be paid for by individual subscription. That pained the Aldermen.

The military authorities of the city, however, thought that they, too, should have a finger in the pie, so did the firemen, and so also did the outside but none the less ambitious-to-be-seen-in-big-company citizens, and they came together, each melodious in his own praise, and after consultation they harmonized, forming a Citizens' Committee. They were all to have come here last night, but owing to sundry detentions they will not be here until 5 o'clock P. M., about which time Col. WOOD will also be here.

In the meantime extensive preparations are being made by the people of this city to receive a large number of released Richmond prisoners who are expected by the same train with Col. WOOD. I have just returned from an inspection of the rooms where they are to be entertained, and which the courteous attention of Mr. NAWBOULD, of the *Inquirer*, enabled me to see. In the great building which is occupied by the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, are stretched long rows of tables, which groan literally beneath the vast amount of nourishing hospitables provided by the kind-hearted ladies of the city. While there, I saw a company of Pennsylvania volunteers, who, without money and without price were partaking somewhat voraciously of a most bountiful repast, to which they were cordially pressed by a bevy of beautiful girls, who dispensed smiles with coffee, and courteous greetings with roast beef.

The returned prisoners, Col. WOOD of the number, will be met at the depôt by the Committee of Reception, and a grand military and civic escort, who will attend them in their processional tour of certain parts of the city. Immense crowds are gathering near the depôt, along the streets, and by the hotel, all anxious to welcome the "lost but found" ones home again, and to assure them of their regard by hearty cheers and iceland indifference to the infernal wind which whistles wintrily around every corner.

Elegant apartments are engaged at the Continental for Col. WOOD and friends, and I presume he will be perfectly overwhelmed, if not absolutely used up by the attentions of the Philadelphians, who are crowding every avenue to the hotel, askibg all manner of questions of everybody else, about the Colonel and the others.

There being no late mail to-night I am obliged to defer an account of the reception and other particulars until to-morrow.

The programme as now announced is for the Aldermanic and Civic Committees to remain here with Col. WOOD over the Sabbath, and take the early train for New-York, on Monday, on which day the grand reception will take place. HOWARD.

Three Hundred Released Union Prisoners Expected at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 1.

A message having been received that three hundred released Union prisoners would reach here to-night extensive preparations have been made by the volunteer refreshment saloons to receive them, and a large crowd of friends gathered around the railrood depôt.

Midnight.—The released prisoners have not yet arrived, but are expected at an early hour in the morning.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

BUSINESS OF THE PAST WEEK—ACTIVITY IN THE WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT—THE CHARACTER OF THE GOODS WITHDRAWN—HEAVY PAYMENTS OF DUTY ON COFFEE, SUGAR, ETC.—THE WAY DUTY IS LEVIED ON DAMAGED GOODS.

During the week just ending the business of some departments of the Custom House has been largely in excess of that usually transacted. Most of the business during that period has been transacted by the clerks of the Warehouse Department, the receipts from the duties on bonded goods approaching $200,000 some days of the week. This sum is much greater than that usually received from this source of revenue; indeed there have been but few days in many years when the sum paid equaled that named. The explanation of this sudden increase of duties received is probably as follows: During the past month or two large quantities of goods of certain descriptions have been placed in bond. The largest invoices thus warehoused have been of sugar, coffee and tea, the last two of which are articles which under the former tariff laws were scarcely ever bonded, inasmuch as they were allowed entry free of duty. The high rates of duty now levied on the three articles mentioned force the importers of them to take advantage of the warehousing privilege, and the result of their so doing has been the deposit of millions of pounds of them in public store since the beginning of the year. The passage of the Treasury Note Bill with the important amendment requiring duties to be paid in the demand notes of the first issue, or in coin, together with the probability of the passage of a new tariff act, which the importers, in their timidity, fear may take effect on the goods already imported and in bond, has caused the owners of such merchandise to withdraw it as quickly as possible. In thus doing, they have found it necessary to demand Treasury notes at the banks with which to pay their duties at the custom-house; here they met with a difficulty which they had not foreseen—the banks having been so particular, of late, about receiving demand-notes in large sums, were destitute of the required quantity. A large proportion of the duties received have been from the articles already mentioned.

At this season of the year it is customary to import many dry goods, and although the duty is very high on most classes of them at present, the demand for them has been sufficient to allow of the importation of some large invoices this year. The dry goods dealers have warehoused their merchandise to a considerable extent, for the same reason that the importers of other wares have placed them in bond. Among the dry goods placed in store, this year, but few of the finer articles are found. Silks and embroideries are not imported now in quantities larger than the market demands at the time of importation, and as a consequence they are entered for consumption immediately on arrival. Those goods of this description heretofore imported and bonded, have been almost entirely withdrawn.

While the attention of Congress is directed to reform and retrenchment in the administration of the Government, we wish to call attention to the present mode of levying duty on damaged goods arriving in this country, which it might be well to correct. The construction of the tariff laws by which the duties on these goods are levied, as at present, is too lenient.

The laws now in operation levy a specific duty on most articles imported, that is, they require a certain sum of money to be paid for each pound, yard, gallon, &c., of the various articles. Thus the act of December provided, "That from and after the date of the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

First.—On *all* teas, twenty cents per pound. *Second.* Coffee *of all kinds*, five cents per pound," &c., &c. These specific rates of duty are, of course, to be levied on tea, coffee, &c., no matter what may be its value—whether it be of an inferior or superior quality. The cheapest and poorest must pay as much duty as the dearest and best. Now, under the laws formerly in operation, under which *ad valorem* duties were levied on most articles, it was customary to allow importers a certain per centage when their merchandise had become damaged in bringing it to this country. The Treasury regulations on this subject were, in part, as follows: "The proof of damage required to be so lodged with the Collector, (referring to a paragraph preceding,) will consist of the claim of the importer or his agent for the allowance, in writing, subscribed and sworn to by him, specifying by marks and numbers, the particular articles or packages which are alleged to be damaged, the character of the goods, and the value at which he has entered them, respectively; and the official examination and appraisement must be confined to the articles and packages so specified, and proved to have received damage during the voyage, except in the case of the discovery of damage in the Appraisers' Department," &c.

The allowance of damage under *ad valorem* tariffs was right and proper, for the law required that a certain per centage on the value of the goods imported should be paid to the Government. This would, quite naturally, mean a certain per centage on their value, not at the time they were exported from a foreign country, but at the time of their arrival here. If, on the passage, they should in any manner become damaged, their value would be decreased. But it would seem that under a law levying specific duties, it would not be proper to allow anything for damage, because the law expressly states that so much money shall be paid for each pound, gallon, yard, &c., imported, no matter what may be the value of that pound, gallon or yard.

We can have no better example of goods varying greatly in value, on which a specific duty is levied, than that afforded by the articles enumerated in the Supplemenal act of last December. Tea, coffee and sugar of every quality arrive here. These articles, according to the reading of the bill, are to pay, respectively, twenty cents, five cents and two and one-half cents per pound, whatever quality of the article may be imported. But it was decided last year when the March act went into effect, that an allowance should be made for damage; that goods which had become depreciated in value by reason of damage, should not pay as much as those which had arrived sound and in good condition. But it would puzzle a person unfamiliar with the mode of transacting Custom-house business to conceive, how, in face of the law requiring the same duty to be paid on all qualities of goods imported, this damage could be allowed, and it will surprise such an one when we say that it is done by making the importer a present of the duty on a certain portion of his merchandise. For instance, a quantity of sugar arrives at this port from Cuba, which, in its passage hither has been damaged, say twenty-five per cent. When the sugar arrives here, a person in employ of the Government weighs it and finds perhaps 100,000 pounds. But on examination it is discovered that the sugar has been damaged twenty-five per cent., in other words the whole invoice will bring in the market but three-quarters of the sum which it would have brought had it arrived here in good condition. An allowance is accordingly made the importer for the damage his sugar has sustained, and he is required to pay duty on but 75,000 pounds instead of on the 100,000 pounds which the Government officer has found by actual weighing. The Government, therefore, receives $625 less than it would have received had the duty of two and one-half per cent. per pound been levied as the law directs, on the whole quantity of sugar imported. If the sugar had been bought in Cuba for a sum twenty-five per cent. less than that actually paid for it, the duty of two and one-half per cent. per pound would have been levied on the whole invoice. It is difficult to see why a diminution in the value of goods *in transitu*, should have the effect of diminishing the amount of duty to be paid thereon. By allowing a per centage on damaged goods in this manner, the Government loses in the course of the year, many thousands of dollars. The subject is worthy of the attention of Congress, and if it should not be seen fit to continue the practice, a provision in reference to the collection of duties on damaged goods should be inserted in the new Tariff Act.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—EDWARD ST. JOHN, of No. 132 Ninth-street, was arrested on Friday by Detective MCDOUGAL, upon the complaint of D. WICKHAM, of No. 9 Malden-lane. Mr. WICKHAM complains that for four or five weeks past, ST. JOHN has been in the habit of answering by letter all kinds of advertisements published in the morning papers, and in them requesting the advertisers to call at the house of the complainant in Eleventh-street. Four or five hundred calls have been made upon the family of Mr. WICKHAM in answer to these missives, and the complainant and his family have consequently been very much annoyed. No explanations made by the family could convince the callers they had been deceived, and morning, noon and night, the hall bell was kept ringing. The affair every day grew worse, until finally Mr. WICKHAM applied for relief at the office of the Detective Police, and Officer MCDOUGAL succeeded in arresting the defender on Friday afternoon. Both of the parties are said to be men of wealth and position in society, and no satisfactory reason is given at present for the unusual proceedings on the part of Mr. ST. JOHN. When taken to the Detective Office the prisoner left with authorities valuables to the amount of about $3,000. He is held to await a further examination.

A CLERK CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.—A suspicious-looking man was arrested in Hudson-street on Thursday night by the Police of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. He had with him a large, well-filled carpet-bag, which he was carrying from house to house. Upon an examination of the bag, dry goods to the amount of over $300 were found. Having been taken to the Station-house, he was recognized by several persons as ANDREW ROBB, formerly a clerk in the employ of LORD & TAYLOR, merchants in this City. The latter, upon being shown the goods, recognized them as having been purloined from their store. The room of the accused, in Hudson-street, was searched, and more goods found therein, which were identified as the property of LORD & TAYLOR. Among the stolen articles was one cloak valued at $100. ROBB was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MAYOR'S VETO.—The veto message mentioned in our report of the proceedings of the Councilmen last Thursday evening, had reference to the Common Council legalizing a good-sized building, already erected on the sidewalk of Tompkins' Market, at the northwest corner, and is, we understand, rather of the nature of a small store, where not only newspapers, but several other kinds of merchandise, constitute the stock. That such shops should be allowed to be erected on the sidewalk, especially as an attachment to such a building as Tompkins' Market, where there is plenty of inside room to let at a small rent to the city, furnishes, we should suppose, good ground for a veto.

LAUGHTER AND MUSIC.—Dr. COLTON presents a number of attractions for Monday evening at the Cooper Institute—the laughing gas, and a concert by the Seventh Regiment National Band. Dr. COLTON has presented to the Five Points House of Industry a donation of $100, the same amount which he received for his services on the occasion of the "Benefit" given for that Institution some time since. Dr. COLTON says he has done this, because some of the friends of that Institution think he ought not to have charged for his services at the benefit, and because he would not have it supposed that he wished to make money out of a charitable institution. We presume all parties will now be satisfied.

THE ITINERANT SERVANT-GIRL.—CAROLINE MILLER, the perambulating servant-girl, who was arrested, a week ago, by Detective FARLEY, on the charge of stealing goods from various houses in which she had hired herself as a domestic, was taken before Justice KELLY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, and by him committed, in default of $1,000 bail on each of ten charges. She admitted her guilt in every case. The value of the goods taken by her is estimated at $4,000. She has been engaged in her enterprise for the last year and a half.

RECEPTION OF A RETURNED PRISONER.—A salute of twenty-five guns were fired last night by the members of Mutual Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, in honor of Lieut. SAMUEL GIBERSON, who returned last Wednesday from Richmond, having been confined as a prisoner in that place for four months. A sumptuous repast was prepared in the engine house, and during the course of the evening a sash, belt and sword—the gift of the Company—was presented to the Lieutenant.

FIRE IN FIFTEENTH-STREET.—At 10½ o'clock last night a fire occurred at No. 109 West Fifteenth-street, owned by WM. VANDERBILT, and occupied by Miss DUFFY on first floor; loss, $150, principally by water; Mrs. GIVIN, on the second floor, lost $50; damaged by water. The fire was occasioned by the upsetting of a tin can of explosive material in the cellar, whither the occupants had gone with a light.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to Feb. 28, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Feb. 21	176	178	354
Admitted to Feb. 28	25	57	82
Discharged, cured or relieved	39	51	90
Died	3	3	6
Remaining at date	159	181	340

Males, 302; females, 38.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—At a meeting of the Board on Friday, a series of resolutions was adopted expressive of the loss sustained in the death of R. C. HANCE, late Chief of the Bureau of Water Rents, and it was voted to attend the funeral in a body, and transmit a copy of the resolutions to the bereaved family.

A NEW STEAMBOAT.—A new steamboat, intended to run between this City and Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, is nearly finished. She is of superior model, and in every respect strongly built. Her engines have 46-inch cylinders and a stroke of 12 feet. Her boilers, which are 25 feet in length, will be entirely under deck.

SUICIDE BY POISON.—A German named JOHN KRUCK, 30 years of age, committed suicide on Friday night, at No 258 Eighth-avenue, by taking a small quantity of arsenic. An inquest was held by Coroner NAUMANN yesterday, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the circumstances. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

COUNTERFEIT FIVE-DOLLER TREASURY NOTES.—The police of the Seventeenth Ward on Friday reported a large number of counterfeit $5 Treasury notes in circulation. They differ from the genuine in not having the letters "U. S." on the breast of the Goddess of Liberty.

A SAD CASUALTY.—SARAH TAFT, a child aged nine months, whose parents reside at No. 232 Tenth-street, died on Friday, from injuries received by a fall while being carried down stairs by a servant. An inquest was held by Coroner NAUMANN.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An employe on Randall's Island, named SAMUEL COWSON, was fatally injured on Thursday last, by an iron pillar falling upon him. He died yesterday morning. Deceased was 72 years of age, and a native of Massachusetts. An inquest was held by Coroner NAUMANN.

LECTURE.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver a lecture on SARGENT S. PRENTISS, "The Thunderer of the Southwest," at the Allen-street Methodist Episcopal Church, on Monday evening next. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Welsh Mission.

CONVALESCENT.—Sergeant JAMES HAMILTON, of the Fifty-first New-York Regiment, who was badly wounded at the battle on Roanoke Island, is rapidly recovering, and will soon be able to resume his duties.

A Communication from District-Attorney Hall to the Police Justices.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Justices, held last Thursday, the following communication from District-Attorney HALL was received, and a report from the Committee on Communications recommending a concurrence in the views therein contained, was unanimously adopted.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
New-York City, Jan. 28, 1862.

To the Board of Police Justices:

The undersigned avails himself of the earliest opportunity afforded by multifarious duties, to tender his regards and respects officially to your Board, and to address a few observations, with a view of establishing a perfect *rapport* and understanding between the Justices and the operations of his office.

He has detailed one of his office-force to the Court of Special Sessions, to aid its Clerk and Justices, entirely in their discretion, and without any idea of attempting any supervision over, or interference with the discretionary details of the Court. The undersigned will, however, always attend in person upon any important case or inquiry, if so advised by the Court or Clerk.

The undersigned has also directed a messenger to call each morning at the Essex, Jefferson and Halls of Justice Courts, for the purpose of receiving any papers, recognizances, messages and the like, for the office of the Clerk of the General Sessions, or for this office, or for the Court; and, in this connection, he begs to hope that examination papers may be remitted as fast as completed. The undersigned will at any time, also, return such papers for examination, when requested by the magistrates. Nor, in the legal opinion of the undersigned, (based upon the case of The People *vs.* Champlain, 2 Comstock, 85) does the taking by a magistrate of a recognizance from a prisoner, *voluntarily entering into it*, interfere with the validity of the examination, or the magistrate's *right* to continue it—even although the recognizance shall be *filed* in the proper Court; provided the papers have not been filed in Court also. The Revised Statutes speak of the examinations *and* recognizances being certified to the next Court. The whole matter is in the magistrate's original custody, he discovers on information duly lodged that he has *not* inquired into the whole matter, it is both his right and duty to proceed with the examination.

It is true a recent law obliges recognizances and complaints to be filed in ten days after they are taken, &c. But the undersigned does not construe that law as modifying any rule previously existing. It is for the magistrate to decide judicially *when* a recognizance or a complaint is *taken as a finality*. Other construction would oblige a justice within ten days to file the *first affidavit* taken; he may require *twice* ten days to obtain full testimony, &c., &c.

The undersigned would be obliged if the Board would instruct or request the Police Clerks—in whose papers the undersigned, in resuming an office formerly held, has, to his great ease and delight, found far, far in advance, in every instance, of some very poor clerical specimens years ago—whenever indorsing the name of a witness, whose affidavit does not appear—nor is that affidavit necessary if the *corpus delicti* be colorably shown—to briefly note what the witness knows, as, for instance: "John Doe "saw the occurrence," or "obtained the spoons," or "examined his wounds," or "can identify prisoner," &c., &c.

The undersigned begs to suggest that greater discretion may be indulged in respecting apparently *felonious* assaults and battery. There are many cases already in this office—complaints and indictments both—that could as well have been tried at the Special Sessions. Two Hibernian ladies in Worth-street, attacking each other with knives, &c., *intend* no more felony than two Yankee girls do when fencing with brooms. The same may be said of men in certain ranks of life. By act of 1855, the Special Sessions was given power "to hear, determine and *punish*, according to law, *all* misdemeanors"—which, in the judgment of the undersigned, gives it power to send even to the State Prison, upon those offences specially called, by statute, misdemeanors, (such as seduction,) *although* the punishment is State Prison. The Revised Statutes are controlled by the special laws. A judge on *habeas corpus* has, I understand, decided that a Court of Special Sessions could not punish over six months. The question could not surely have been *argued* before him. The words I have quoted override previous laws, and are very broad—"power to punish, according to law, all misdemeanors"—that is to say, to adminis er the punishments affixed by law to any and all misdemeanors.

Nor does the undersigned understand that because larceny from the person *can* be made equivalent to grand larceny, it must be so made in all cases. Cases of first offenders—cases where a liberal discretion also may be used, have already occurred at this term prompting these reflections.

The undersigned will always be found coöperating with your Board and its members in such matters.

It is well known that the undersigned drew the acts of 1855 and 1857, enlarging the jurisdiction and changing the constituency of the Special Sessions, and was his aim and intention to confine the Court of General Sessions to heavy and grave cases—embezzlements, false pretences, homicides, burglaries, arsons, &c., &c.,—to try which, indeed, requires all the time of the Court. Hence the Special Sessions and single magistrates, in trying and taking complaints, can, if keeping these considerations in mind, and by exercising a sound discretion, very much relieve the General Sessions, and benefit the public by allowing more attention to be given to grave bail cases. With great respect,

A. OAKEY HALL,
District-Attorney.

The Police and the Passport System.

Yesterday the following order was received by Superintendent KENNEDY, at Police Headquarters from the Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1862.

John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, New-York:

SIR: I have to inform you that it has been deemed expedient to rescind the order issued in consequence of the state of affairs in this country, making it necessary for all persons leaving the United States to provide themselves with passports, and you will therefore be pleased to consider that arrangement as being terminated. It will, therefore, be left optional with persons to provide themselves with passports or not, as they may deem necessary for their protection and security abroad. Foreign passports will no longer require to be countersigned. I am, &c.,

F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State.

Arrival of the Ninety-second New-York Regiment.

Yesterday the above regiment, numbering nearly a thousand men, arrived in this City from Potsdam. The men are fine, athletic-looking young fellows, and are thoroughly uniformed and equipped. Annexed is a list of the principal officers:

Colonel, Joseph Sandford, of Hopkinton; Lieutenant-Colonel, Lafayette Bingham, of Hopkinton; Major, Thomas S. Hall, of Norfolk; Adjutant, Charles P. Boswell, of Potsdam; Chaplain, Miul R. Pierce, (Methodist) of Norfolk; Surgeon, Henry Hewitt, of Potsdam; Assistant Surgeon, William Q. Mansfield, of Gouverneur; Sergeant Major, Chester S. Roskwell; Quartermaster-Sergeant, William Z. Clark; Commissary Sergeant, Asa B. McChesny; Hospital Steward, Albert Reynolds: Drum Major, Hiram Crowley: Company A—(of Massena)—Captain, Hiram Anderson, Jr.; Company B—(of Belmont and Hanover)—Captain, T. Adams Merrimac; Company C—(of Potsdam)—Captain, C. A. Burnham; Company D—(of Potsdam)—Captain, Chas. R. Knowles; Company E—(of Norfolk)—Captain, Augustus G. Bice; Company F—(of Stockholm)—Captain, Orange Newton; Company G—(of Lawrence)—Captain, Andrew P. Walcott; Company H—(of Potsdam)—Captain, Harry C. Fay; Company I—(of Gouverneur and Richville)—Captain, William McKean; Company K—(of Louisville and Waddington)—Captain, Levi Miller.

The Sons of Vermont.

At a meeting of Vermonters, resident in this City, held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last evening, to effect a permanent organization and make arrangements to receive and entertain any Vermont troops which may be in the City, an organization was effected and the following officers elected:

President—E. W. Stoughton, Esq.
Vice President—Dr. Horace Webster and Dr. Eleaser Parmlee.
Treasurer—John Paine, Esq.
Corresponding Secretary—Hon. E. D. Culver.
Secretary—Geo. R. Thompson.

A Committee of five on By-Laws and a Constitution, a Committee of fifteen to ascertain and report names of persons native of Vermont residing in the City, and a Committee on Reception, were appointed.

The Committee on Reception were requested to invite the Governor of Vermont to be present at the reception of the next regiments.

The meeting was very fully attended and enthusiastic. The sum of $225 was raised to secure the object of the meeting.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday a motion of considerable importance was argued, in the case of JOSEPH POWELL, convicted of grand larceny. A new trial for the accused was moved by Mr. SPENCER, on the ground of newly discovered evidence, which was objected to by Mr. HALL, who considered the Court had no right to grant new trials. The Court reserved its decision.

JACOB ELKIN and SAMUEL ELKIN, convicted of conspiracy, were sentenced to the Penitentiary, the former for one year and the latter for six months.

ANDREW LA MOTTE, convicted of passing counterfeit money, was sent to Sing Sing for a term of five years and one month.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RECEPTION OF COL. A. M. WOOD.—The citizens and Common Council Committees have nearly completed the arrangements for the reception of Col. WOOD, of the Fourteenth Regiment, upon his arrival in this city. The Committees expect to meet Col. WOOD in Philadelphia Friday evening, and reach this city on their return at about noon on Monday next. The firemen, military and a large number of civic societies will take part in the proceedings. The Grand Marshal, Hon. F. B. SPINOLA, has been busily engaged all the week in perfecting his arrangements. A meeting was held Friday at the City Armory of the present members of Fourteenth Regiment, now on furlough in this city to make arrangements to join in the reception of their Colonel. Thirty-six members were present—seventeen of whom are wounded or released prisoners. They will join in the procession, the wounded in carriages and the balance will act as a guard of honor. The exempt members of the regiment will also turn out under Capt. WM. M. BURNET.

THE RELIEF COMMISSIONERS.—In times like these, when rascality is the rule and honesty the exception, it is agreeable to record disinterested acts of patriotism. Early last Fall, Messrs. WM. M. HARRIS, JOHN CAMMEYER, LOUIS MENDEL, and JOHN J. VANDERBILT, were appointed a Board of Commissioners to distribute the money raised by the county for the relief of the families of volunteers in the Union army. Since their appointment, Messrs. HARRIS, CAMMEYER and MENDEL, have devoted nearly their whole time to the duties assigned them, without any pay or hope of reward, other than that of an approving conscience. Some idea of the labors performed by these gentlemen can be inferred from the fact that they make weekly payments to no less than 2,846 families, to whom they pay the aggregate sum weekly of between $6,000 and $7,000, in sums to each family ranging from $1 50 to $3.

Destructive Fire at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Saturday, March 1.

A destructive fire here, this morning, destroyed the entire block known as the "Albany Buildings." The first floor was occupied by the American Express Office; LEARY'S, gas fixtures; R. B. BOILE, liquors, and the Wisconsin Saloon and saloons. The stocks were mostly saved. The second story was occupied by the law offices of FINCH, LYON & MILLER, BROWN & OGDEN, CAREY & PRATT, and several others. Their books and papers were saved. The large concert and opera hall covered the third floor, and was entirely destroyed, including all the scenery and stage fixtures. The loss on the buildings is estimated at $75,000, upon which the insurance is $50,000. The amount of the other losses is not as yet ascertained.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 1.

Arrived, ships *Caroline*, Sydney; *Renown*, Sydney; *Manward*, Bordeaux.

Sailed, ship *Morning Light*, for Acapulco.

The Canadian Mails.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, March 1.

The Canadian mails for the steamship *Bohemian* left Montreal at 7 o'clock this morning, and will probably be fifteen hours in getting through, as the roads are badly blocked with immense piles of snow.

The steamship *Bohemian* will not leave for Liverpool until to-morrow.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The following officers have been placed on the retired list: Col. BENJAMIN L. BEALL, First Cavalry, (not Col. BEALL, Eighteenth Cavalry, as reported from Washington, there being no such officer or regiment in the United States Army;) Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. DANIEL T. CHANDLER, Fifth Infantry, and Major EDMUND UNDERWOOD, Eighteenth Infantry.

Col. BEALL was born in the District of Columbia, and entered the army from civil life on the 8th of June, 1836, as Captain in the Second Dragoons, (now Second Cavalry.) Lieut.-Col. GEORGE A. H. BLAKE of the same regiment, succeeds him as Colonel of the First Cavalry; Major WILLIAM N. GREER, Second Cavalry, takes the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the First, and Capt. ALFRED PLEASONTON, of the Second, attains his majority in his own regiment, *vice* GREER; Lieut. CHARLES J. WALKER takes command of Company H, *vice* PLEASONTON.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. CHANDLER, of the Fifth Infantry, is a native of the District of Columbia, and was appointed, from citizen life, to a Second Lieutenancy in the Third Infantry, Aug. 1, 1838. He was greatly distinguished in the Mexican war, being twice breveted. He is succeeded by Capt. JOHN C. ROBINSON, of the Fifth, (who is at present Colonel of volunteers;) First-Lieut. ALFRED T. A. TORBERT, of the same regiment, becomes Captain of Company D, *vice* ROBINSON. Capt. TORBERT is Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, and also Colonel of Volunteers.

Maj. EDMUND UNDERWOOD, of the Eighteenth Infantry, is a Pennsylvanian, and was appointed from civil life to the Fourth Infantry, as Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1848. He was made Major May 14, 1861, when the Eighteenth Infantry was organised. Capt. JAMES N. CALDWELL, First Infantry, becomes Major in the Eighteenth, and First Lieut. R. H. OFFLEY takes command of Company A, First Infantry, *vice* CALDWELL.

Col. MILTON COGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment, N. Y. V., and Captain of Company A, Eighth Infantry, U. S. A., held an informal reception at the Tammany Hall on Firday, where he was visited by a large number of his friends in this City, who warmly congratulated him upon his release from rebel captivity in Richmond. Col. COGSWELL graduated at West Point in 1849, the eleventh in his class, Capt. Q. A. GILLMORE, Chief of Engineers on Gen. SHERMAN'S Expedition, being the first. He was appointed to a second lieutenancy in the Fourth Infantry 1st July, 1849, and since then has had a good deal of experience Texas and New-Mexico. Whatever efficiency in drill and discipline the Tammany Regiment possesses is due entirely to Col. COGSWELL, who, when the regiment was fully organized, in July last, was about the only soldier in it.

The Sloop-of-war *Oneida* and gunboat *Octorara* were put into commission at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Friday. The following are the official lists of their officers:

Oneida—Commander, Samuel P. Lee; Lieut. and Executive-Officer, M. Sicard; Master, S. F. Brown; Acting-Masters, P. Girard, T. Edwards and E. Ross; Surgeon, J. P. Taylor; Assistant-Paymaster, C. W. Hassler; Acting-Midshipmen, E. W. Wood and F. J. Waile; Chief-Engineer, F. Dade; Second-Assistant-Engineers, H. M. Murtrice and R. H. Fitch; Third Assistants, G. W. Stevens, A. S. Brown and W. D. McIlvaine; Acting-Boatswain, J. Harold; Acting-Gunner, H. Parker; Acting-Masters-Mates, E. Bird, E. B. Allen, J. J. Eearle Jr., and D. B. Clark.

Octorara—Lieutenant, George Brown; Surgeon, James Lewes; Acting-Master, G. W. Wheedon; Acting-Assistant-Paymaster, W. H. Hilgbee; Acting-Midshipman, G. W. Tracey; First-Assistant-Engineer, Jackson McElwell; Second-Assistant, T. Cronin; Third-Assistants, J. G. Cooper, C. B. Dahlgreen and C. R. Morgan.

The *Sachem* and *Currituck* hauled into the stream.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 1, 1862.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	92½	450	N. Y. Cen. R	83¾
12,000	do	92¾	100	do	83½
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	92½	100	do	s30 83¾
5,000	do	b10 92¾	100	do	b30 83¾
5,000	do	92¾	100	do	b30 83½
1,000	U. S. 6s 81 Or. W.	50	50	do	s30 83¾
	Loan ½ yearly	91¼	400	Erie Railway	35
1,000	do	91	100	do	s30 34¾
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou	85¼	150	do	b30 35¼
500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	small 99¾	100	Erie R. Pref	b30 68½
5,500	do	small 99¾	161	do	58¾
8,000	do	99¾	250	do	s30 58¼
22,000	do	99¾	25	Mil. & P. Du Ch. 2d Prf.	55
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	100	50	Hudson River R	37¾
5,000	Kentucky St. 6s	88	150	do	37¾
5,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '62,	80¾	200	do	37¾
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '70,	87¾	150	do	b30 38
3,000	Ill. War Loans	78¾	100	do	b10 38
1,000	Indiana State 5s	78¼	50	Reading R	b60 42¾
1,000	Tenn.